FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1848. [NO. 1603.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

THE Exercises in Antioch Academy have commenced under the supervision of Mr. James Ingles, A. B., who has had much experience as a teacher in Academies of a high character, and who comes to us highly recommended by the President of Jefferson College, Pa.

TUITION.—Spelling, Reading and Writing, $5; English Grammar and Geography, $8; Languages and Mathematics, $10; per Session of five months, payable in advance.

Board $6 per month.

Students charged from the time of entering till the close of the Session, and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted illness.

A. H. CURRIE, Sec'y.

Robeson county, Feb. 9, 1848. 2-2w

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.

Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tl

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine *Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,* Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

GARDEN SEED,

FROM Long Island—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb 10, 1848. 2tf

Fruit Trees, Rose Trees, and Dahlias.

THE Subscriber has received, on sale, from the celebrated establishment of Wm. R. Prince & Co., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.—

150 choice Peach TREES,
24 Nectarine "
24 Plum "
12 Apricot "
12 Quince "
12 "Finest" Fig "
112 "splendid" Dahlia Roots
5 "Splendid" Rose Trees and Vines

A catalogue of names and prices may be seen on application, and selections made for delivery on arrival. They are daily expected, and to prevent disappointment, early application should be made. Terms cash.

Feb. 14 E. J. HALE.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

Feb 12, 1848. 2tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

REAL ESTATE.
HORSES, WAGONS, AND SULKY,
AT AUCTION.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at the Market House in this place, on Thursday of next County Court, an improved tract of LAND, 3½ miles from town, on the Murchison road, containing 150 acres, a part of which is cleared and under cultivation; a Saw Mill with Hutchkiss' improved water wheel; Grist Mill on most approved plan. The place is admirably adapted to a summer residence, being a healthy location and supplied with pure spring water; and it is slightly situated for a Factory.

At the same time will be sold, one Timber Waggon; two road Waggons; four Horses; Sulkey, ploughs, &c.

For further particulars, apply to Wm. T. Nott, John H. Cook, or A. M. CAMPBELL.

Feb'y 12, 1848. 2-4t

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber resides at present, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to trade for two notes of hand signed by Catharine McDuffie as principal and Malcom Shaw and John McRae as securities, one for the sum of Seventy Dollars, and the other for the sum of Sixty-nine Dollars and fifty-five cents, both dated December 28th, 1847, and payable three months after date, to Gilbert Priest or order. As value has not been received for the said notes, I am determined not to pay them.

CATHARINE McDUFFIE.

Feby 8, 1848. 2-3w

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

REMOVED.—E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON have removed to the new brick Store, north-east Market Square, known as the Shackelford corner, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

Feb. 15, 1848. 2-1m

Just received and for sale.—No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, in barrels and half barrels.

B. ROSE & SON.

Feb 14, 1848. 2-3w

REMOVED.

WM. G. MATTHEWS has removed from Green street to the North side of Hay street, (in the Hybart buildings,) one door above Wm. C. James & Co. where he would be glad to see his old customers and the public generally, who are in want of CHEAP GOODS, both in the Dry Goods and the Grocery line.

Feb'y 5, 1848. 1601-tf

FOR HIRE,

A GIRL about 10 years old. Apply to WM. G. MATTHEWS.

Feb'y 5. 1601-3w

IRISH POTATOES.

65 BUSHELS fine IRISH POTATOES, suitable for planting. Apply to S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 7, 1848.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.



A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.

HECTOR McMILLAN.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

FOR SALE.

100,000 WELL burnt Bricks, extra size, now ready for delivery. Apply to WM. G. MATTHEWS.

Feb'y 5. 1601-6w

KRIDER & MALLETT,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Old Slip,
Corner of Front st. (up stairs.)

Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.

W. H. KRIDER, } NEW YORK.
F. MALLETT, }

REFERENCES.
Rokenbaugh, Conner & Dater,
Ingold-by, Bossevain & Halsted,
J. G. Dudley & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. [1-3m

UMBRELLAS,
Parasols, and Parasolettes,
AND
Walking-Cane Umbrellas.

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY,
THE ONLY ONE IN THE UNITED STATES,
No. 104 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed that I continue to manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.

☞ As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY, AND PATENTEE OF THE WALKING-CANE UMBRELLA,
SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE,
No. 104 Market street, Philadelphia.

Jan'y 31, 1848. 1-7w

Attention is requested to the celebrated WALKING-CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of a Cane and Umbrella.



CHEAP
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE
PHILADELPHIA
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 cat cases,	$38 00
Silver ditto, full jewelled,	18 00
Silver ditto, 7 jewels,	16 00
Silver Lepines, jewelled,	11 00
Quarters, good quality,	7 00
Imitation,	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver ditto,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 75
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,	1 00
Gold Finger Rings 37½ cents to	$8 00

Watch glasses, best quality, plain 12½ cents; Patent 18¾ Lunet 25, other articles in proportion.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.

O. CONRAD.
Jeweller and Manufacturer of Silver Ware,
Watch Maker and Importer of Watches.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, of good quality and fashionable styles.

Feby 1, 1848. 1-4w

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Bragg's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1847.

John Broadaway, James Broadaway, John Bowers and Sally his wife, William Baucom and Rebecca his wife, Richmond Lee and Judith his wife, Elizabeth White, Anness White, William Troy White, Malinda White, Martha Jane White, and —— White, (some of whom are minors and sue by their Guardian, John Broadaway,) Pleasant M. Lee, Eliza Ann Lee, Martha J. Lee, Hampton L. Lee, Rebecca E. Lee, and Laura E. Lee, who are also minors and sue by their Guardian, the said John Broadaway. Also, Willie Parker and wife Anness, and William Broadaway:

Against

Jeremiah Broadaway and Thomas H. Broadaway.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas H. Broadaway, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Thomas H. Broadaway to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity for the county of Anson, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

[Pr. adv. $4 26.] 1600-6w

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt. E. P. GUION.

Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600



MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN. BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

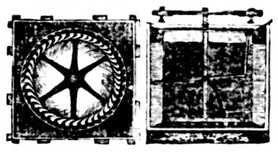
Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

HOWD'S
UNITED STATES



PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of making, vending, and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct-acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying south of the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—Thus, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that he holds himself in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved, upon the most liberal terms. The patterns have been so improved, that a competent Mill Wright can soon put the wheels in operation. The Shoots and Gates, for the small Wheels, are all of iron, and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

The price of the above Wheel has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscriber, and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may order his Wheels.

As regards the utility of the Wheels I refer to the certificates attached. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Petersburg, Va., or my Agent, Mr. A. P. HURT, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.

URIAH WELLS.

PETERSBURG MILLS, 30th Dec., 1847.

Mr. U. Wells—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I put up one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels in the Summer of 1845, furnished by you; which drove 2 pair of Stones—one pair of four feet, the other pair four and a half feet, under an eight foot head, and it ground in one hour *twenty bushels of corn*. During the two years I have used it, it has been attended with little or no expense. So much was I pleased with the operation of the first, that I put up another one driving 2 pair of Stones, five and a half feet each, which has excelled the first and given me entire satisfaction. I believe it to be the best Wheel in the State, where Mills have low heads and are subject to back water.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM MURRAY.

PETERSBURG, 22d Dec., 1847.

This is to certify that the Battersea Manufacturing Company has had in operation one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels for the last two years, and has not yet given me a moment's trouble since it was first started. The wheel drives 2,700 Spindles, and 91 Looms, with all the other machinery attached to the Mill. S. B. Howd's Patent Wheel took the place of two 13 feet breast Wheels, 12 feet length of buckets—it does not use more than two-thirds of the water which was required for the old Wheels, and it enables me to run through back water, when with the old ones I should have to stop for several days at a time. I still continue to like the Wheel, and should prefer it in this case to any other in use.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,
Sup't Battersea Manf. Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1847.

This certifies that Mr. A. P. Hurt has put in operation, at my Flour Mill, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, which is far superior to any other Wheel that I have heretofore used. I regard it as a valuable acquisition to my establishment, and would recommend this Wheel to public notice. GEO. McNEILL.

Extract of a letter from U. V. Bacon, Sup't of Saluda Manufacturing Company, Columbia, S. C., dated 5th Jan'y, 1848:

'The Howd's patent Water Wheel and Gearing furnished by you for this Establishment has been put in operation, and is first rate; as good a job as I have ever seen. The Wheel works first rate.

Respectfully, yours,
U. V. BACON,
Superintendent Saluda Factory.

The subscriber has also a large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatning Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.

☞ The subscriber, Agent for Uriah Wells, is located in Fayetteville. He will attend promptly to all orders he may be favored with, and would be pleased to give any information relative to his Agency that may be desired.

A. P. HURT.

January 18, 1848. 100-tf

The public are cautioned against infringing on the said Patent.

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

FOR SALE CHEAP,
A SECOND HAND BUGGY GIG.
Apply to WM. G. MATTHEWS.

Feb'y 5, 1848. 1601-3w

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

The particular attention of Country Merchants is requested to the following Advertisement:—

Hogan & Thompson,
WHOLESALE
Booksellers, Stationers, and Publishers,
No. 30 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

ANNOUNCE to their friends, and to merchants generally, that their stock of Books and Stationary for the coming business seasons of 1848 will be larger and better assorted than at any former period. It will embrace every article in the trade which is required for the sales of the country merchant.

In consequence of the change in their *terms of selling*, they are enabled to offer

School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Papers, &c.

At prices so greatly reduced from former rates, as to make it to the *interest* of all who deal in these articles to purchase from their stock.

Hitherto the system of crediting small amounts has involved an expense in their collection, and as H. & T. now sell only for CASH, or such negotiable notes as are sure to be paid in bank at their maturity, the saving to those who choose to deal in this manner will be a very considerable per centage on their purchases.

Few dealers in the country buy more than $200 worth of stationary in a season, many not over one-half, and a large portion not more than one-fourth of that amount. There is not a dealer, therefore, who visits Philadelphia, who would be inconvenienced by paying these small sums in Cash, and as each can save money by doing so, H. & T. believe they are offering an inducement which will gladly be embraced by those who make their purchases in Philadelphia. Those who enter into such an arrangement will be enabled to sell at prices much below their former rates at home, and will consequently reap a larger aggregate profit from the increased amount of their sales.

Having a Printing Office for copperplate and type work, and an extensive Bindery, H. & T. are prepared to fill orders from Banks and Public Offices, when forwarded through merchants, at extremely low prices.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600-1m

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 27.

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kone's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kann's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swann's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Watson's, Dickson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children, on Midwifery.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Doane's Maygriere's Midwifery.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Widwifery.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Ewell's Medical Companion, new improved Edition.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do
For sale by
Oct. 1847. E. J. HALE.

Some one writes to the Charleston Courier from Washington on the 26th ult: "There is an authorized agent in this city from the Government of Yucatan, who has made proposals to this Government for the merging of Yucatan into this Union. The agent has had interviews with Mr. Polk and with Mr. Buchanan, both of whom have discouraged his overtures. Our Government is not yet prepared for wholesale annexation. Yucatan must wait for her turn."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

[*Continued from our last paper.*]

THOMAS H. BENTON.

"The name of Mr. Benton is inseparably connected with that of Missouri. To him the West, the fair land of promise, is deeply indebted, for wisely and lovingly he has ever watched over her interests, and devoted his energies to her cause.—None is more thoroughly versed in the circumstances, historical, political and actual, of her position, and with effective eloquence he has vindicated her rights; with lofty faith and hope he has anticipated the eventful future, and has traced, in hues of light, the dawn of that day when the American race shall be one name, one language, and one people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [This is the very poetry of *Progress*; is it not, Mr. Editor?] The habitual expression of his countenance is calm and elevated. * * He has that gentle self-possession of manner which is so usual in those who are conscious of superior strength." [Hereafter, when we are speaking of Mr. Benton's "self-possession," we will know how, exactly, to characterise the same;—"gentle" is the word—the very word out of a million.]

HON. S. D. HUBBARD OF CONNECTICUT.

"This is a man who has compelled me against all my prejudices, against all my sympathies, to love, esteem and respect him. In religion, politics, social habits and manners, we are the very antipodes of one another. He is a Puritan,—I am a Puseyite; he is a frequenter of the Meeting House,—I worship in Cathedrals; he respects the Independent Preacher,—at home I recognize the Hierarchy of the Church of England; while in America I have fallen in love with the virtues and good works of the Jesuit Fathers;—he is a Whig, I am an ultra Democrat; he is a strict Protectionist,—I am a Free Trader; —he abhors Slavery, I hold it but a name; —he condemns dancing,—I hop about like a French grandmother. * * I envied the Whigs and the Puritans such intelligence, judgment and virtue, and have tried all arts to beguile him from their ranks, but in vain, &c. &c."

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

On arriving at the village of Kinderhook, the Doctor [her son, in whose company she was travelling] and I hired a nice little carriage to Lindenwold, the residence of Mr. Van Buren; it is distant three or four miles from the hamlet. It was the 12th of July and a lovely evening; the drive was extremely pretty, through a fertile farming country, studded with fine forest trees. The house stands at a pleasant distance from the road, and the shady limes, then in the rich luxuriance of summer foliage, precluded it from view until we arrived at the door. On ringing the bell, a gentleman stepped from the parlor; and with that feeling of true unaffected politeness which would not permit a lady, female or woman (they are the same person in America, and are all regarded with the same courtesy) [Lyell had more discrimination, when he pronounced *white woman* and *lady* synonymous among us Yankees] to wait until the arrival of an attendant, advanced to receive us. From the resemblance to his pictures, I immediately recognized the ex-President. His conversation is like a strain of varied music, now grave, now gay, now learned, now simple; generally new and original, but sometimes blending in its harmonies the chords of other minstrels; and by this union, imparting to their sounds a grace transcending their own. * * He praises the deserving of all parties and of all countries with generous candor, and with discerning justice. His voice is very agreeable; it has a cheerful kindly sound, &c. * * His reading is very extensive, and his mind is stored from the choicest authors both in prose and verse."

HON. R. C. WINTHROP.

"This is a name which I delight to honor. Graceful, gallant, and accomplished, Winthrop is the rising glory of the Whigs; and by his truth and worth, he has well merited this high and distinguished position. His politics are those of his party, but modified by enlarged reason and enlightened judgment; he has stepped beyond the narrow boundary of New England policy, and, if I mistake not, the remark that men of that section of the Union are unskilled in the Art of Government will in his case be refuted. The temper of Mr. Winthrop is proud and enduring; not hasty or petulant; and I have seen him listen in cold and haughty silence to taunts directed against himself which would render an ordinary man furious; but this calm and unbending spirit fails him when he is attacked through the fair fame of his friends; then his generous indignation is instantly aroused, and valiantly he hurries to the rescue. Honored and happy is the man who has Winthrop for his defender. * * In private life he is universally esteemed and respected. Massachusetts may well be proud both of his present, and of his future fame."

ROGER B. TANEY.

* * * "I asked many questions relating to the forms of government, to legal institutions, the tendency of certain political questions then pending, &c. The Judge explained all with that professional clearness and precision which makes the most intricate matter easy, and that courteous patience which encourages the ignorant to further inquiry. I thought there was great originality in all his remarks."

JOHN McLEAN.

"'If you Whigs make a President, in 1848,' said I one day to a friend, 'let it be Judge McLean.' [I am very much of our authoress's counsel in this matter.] 'Do not wish *that*, Mrs. Maury,' was the reply; 'Judge McLean is canonized; if he were taken away from the Supreme Court, where is the Guardian of the Constitution?' Such was the compliment paid to the virtue and talents of this great and good man by one of the most eminent of the Whig leaders, and his public and private life, presenting one fair page of integrity and honor, fully justify the words. Judge McLean is remarkably handsome; his person is tall and dignified, and the sweep of his black silk gown is quite graceful; he is fifty-seven, of fair complexion, light blue eyes, somewhat bald, (Judges in America are wise, and look so too, without the help of wigs,) and with a profile of admirable proportions, the forehead, nose, mouth, and chin, being perfect in their outline; the expression is of the noblest moral character, mingled with somewhat of playfulness. The Methodist Church has the honor of numbering Judge McLean among her votaries. I accompanied him twice to church, [in Cincinnati,] for, having seen him in the most exalted, as well as in the most endearing, of human relations, I wished (and I hope with no idle curiosity) to see him in the presence of his God. The Judge kneeled reverently before the altar of the Almighty, for it was the time of prayer; his eyes were closed, but his fine countenance became impressed with mental devotion, and when the preacher entered upon his eloquent discourse, for truly eloquent it was, and described the blessed effects of brotherly love, tears flowed down his cheeks, and the motion of his lips informed me, though his voice was inaudible, that he was in communion with his Creator. Need I say with what reverence I looked upon him."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

"The admirable head and powerful form of Mr. Webster make him every where conspicuous; the brow is ample; the eye deep-sunk, and dark, and seated immediately below the strongly marked and shaggy eye-brow; the features and contour denote, most expressively, the strength of every mental faculty, reflection, judgment, memory, analysis, are all there; the countenance, in repose, sometimes becomes absent and thoughtful, and has an expression of an inward employment of the reasoning powers, independent of all external objects, and for the time wholly forgetful of their presence, and then, as if the mental exercise had resulted in the most undoubted conviction, the whole face becomes radiant with intelligence and animation. The contrast and transition of expression are very fine. * * Mr. Webster, unless when greatly occupied by business, always acknowledged me in Court, and seemed amused with my frequent attendance there; he once complimented me on my good taste and devotion to the Law. Many traits of his profound mind, his attainments, the character of his eloquence, his zeal in maintaining the purity of the Constitution, his love of peace, remind me forcibly of what I have heard and read of the Charles James Fox, of England."

HON. EDWARD HANNEGAN.

"Show me a gentler, more affectionate nature than Edward Hannegan you cannot; and, believe me, the Western men in general resemble him. Shall I relate some anecdotes of this my friend? When Mr. H. made his speech on the Oregon Question, he alluded in terms of graceful approval to Mr. Calhoun, &c.;—I was in the gallery immediately above with a large party of ladies and we were all highly gratified, for Calhoun is precious in the sight of all; to me these words of praise were delightful for the sake of both the Senators. In the excitement of the moment I threw down my glove to the speaker; it fell at his side. The chivalrous Hannegan instantly picked it up, pressed it to his lips, looked gratefully up to the gallery, bowed and placed it in his bosom. The fortunate glove was transmitted by the next day's post to the lady of the Senator, then in Indiana. I preserve the less happy fellow to it. When the speech was ended and the Senate adjourned, the ladies went down to the floor. I accompanied Mr. Hannegan to shake hands with Calhoun, and expressed my wish to publish that speech in England."

MR. GALLATIN.

"He paid me one of the most graceful compliments I have ever received, &c."

HON. C. J. INGERSOLL.

"And how shall I describe my pleasant Guardian! [such is the nickname which she gives him.] Amiable, sensible, brilliant and witty; Ingersoll is charming at sixty-three. * * To me he accorded his constant, unreserved, and most intimate confidence; and I declare, and solemnly as I hope for mercy, that the breast of Ingersoll is guiltless of all wilful malice, and free from all vindictive passions; but happier would he be had he more cunning to be discreet. * * So gentle, so easily affected is he, that I have sometimes invented a pathetic story that I might see my Guardian weep; and on a public occasion, one of the most interesting of my life, the emotion which he who sat at my side displayed, was among the most touching events of that proud and happy day."

J. C. CALHOUN.

"Calhoun is my Statesman. Through good report and through evil report; in all his doctrines, whether upon Slavery, Free Trade, Nullification, Treasury and Currency systems, active Annexation, or *masterly inactivity*, I hold myself his avowed and admiring disciple. If this distinguished Statesman could be prevailed upon to visit England, either in a public or in a private capacity, he would command more admiration, and attract more interest than any other man of Europe or of America. No vice, no folly, no frailty has soiled his nature, consumed his life or extorted his remorse; his are not even the tactics of a State or section, nor alone of the United States, or America; &c. They are the DECALOGUE OF REPUBLICS. * * The principle of the State Veto is regarded by Mr. Calhoun as the strongest consolidating bond of the Union; *while any State can defend herself individually, so long is there safety for the whole against aggression,* [one of the most egregious *nonsequiturs* that ever radiated from a *darn-my-stockings* politician.] 'I cannot describe to you,' said he, 'I cannot express the indifference with which I regard the Presidential chair, compared to the honor and usefulness of establishing this great measure of Free Trade.' 'If you ask me the word that I would wish engraven on my tombstone, it is NULLIFICATION.' * * The first time I heard him speak, the words were words of peace and praise for England. This was the only time during the space of a month that the name of my country had been uttered except in anger, [!]—and the voice of Calhoun was as the voice of an angel;—and for many minutes I wept, overcome by feelings which it were a vain attempt to describe. * * From a singular coincidence of circumstances, I had the happy fortune to convey to Mr. Calhoun the testimonies offered to his worth by many leading men. 'The President declares that you possess his perfect confidence and his highest personal esteem. Buchanan pronounces you pre-eminent in talent and virtue. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Benton, Mr. Hannegan, have all expressed for themselves and their respective parties, the highest encomiums that men can utter of each other.' And Calhoun spoke not; but his eye glistened, and in silence he took my hand, and pressed it. How few have been indulged with such a privilege; a stranger and a sojourner among them, to me it was permitted to convey the tribute awarded by these distinguished Americans to the virtues of their fellow-citizen. [Our lady gives two very unfortunate predictions—unfortunate, we mean as predictions—made by the illustrious Carolinian as follows:] On the 5th of February, I inquired, 'Mr. Calhoun, what is in the future?' 'Peace and Free Trade,' said he. 'What is the crop of cotton?' '*Below two millions of bales.*' At this moment he is the most powerful man in the Union;

Peace and Free Trade are achieved; and Mexico is still unconquered; and

Calhoun is Lord of the ascendant.

I part with him now with sorrow, as I did before in Washington, when he twice returned to say—Farewell—before he left me; but well I know, that however distant from him and his country, I shall ever hold fast my place in his memory and in his affections."

HENRY CLAY.

"Such as was George Washington at Mount Vernon, retired from the scenes of public excitement and service, is Henry Clay at Ashland. I had seen Calhoun at Washington in the early Spring of 1846, calm amidst the strife and hurry of political warfare; I saw Henry Clay in the May following in Kentucky, serene in "the mild majesty of private life." * * Clay and Calhoun are the MASTER SPIRITS of America. Mr. Clay is the most popular man in the United States; his very name is a spell, and no sooner is it heard than all mankind rise up to praise it; nor all mankind only—but all womankind; for, as in England, ladies *par metier* are Conservatives, so they are in America, for the same reasons, doubtless, generally attached to the Whig standard; a lovely and graceful ornament, the ladies of America are the chaplet of roses in which is wreathed the name of Henry Clay. 'You cannot go back to your country without going to Ashland.' 'You never heard such a voice, you never knew such a man in England, as our Mr. Clay.' All the children born in 1845–6, are, I believe, called after him; there is a little generation of two year old Henry Clays. I have seen men of firm and manly minds weep at the recollection of Mr. Clay's defeat. If it were possible, that circumstance has increased his popularity, and has won for him the most universal and extraordinary attachment throughout the Union, that probably ever fell to the lot of any man, except the revered Washington. His character, manners, appearance, voice, nay, even his dress have been minutely described to me long before I saw him; every anecdote of his life is public property; his house, his farm, his domestic circle, all belong to society at large, to the country." Mrs. Maury tells us that she went to Ashland to visit Mr. Clay, who met her at the door, "and with that voice of surprising and surpassing melody, with winning smile, and open hands, himself tendered to us the courtesies of welcome. Here, five and twenty years before, my husband had been his guest; here, five and twenty years ago he had imbibed and been confirmed in those principles of American politics which, Free Trade alone excepted, have since formed the articles of his unchangeable creed. * * We spoke of affairs public and private, the past, the present, and the future; freely and fearlessly I spoke with this great man, as with other illustrious Americans, and he conversed with me freely and indulgently, forgetful of my sex and inferiority. * * We went into the garden, and Mr. Clay pointed out to me the trees that his own hands had planted, cut for me every flower I looked upon or touched. The flowers, roses red, and white and yellow, amaranth, magnolia and others, are all preserved; they are laid in a cedar box with those from Kinderhook, and a rose-bud given to me by Mrs. Madison with her farewell kiss. * * I experienced myself a remarkable proof of the influence of the name and character of Mr. Clay. I made an attempt to pass a Bill through Congress to compel Passenger vessels to carry surgeons. The Bill was frustrated by a Whig Member of Congress for New Bedford in the Committee of Commerce in the House of Representatives, &c. &c. [The whole of which is most admirable.] And now the hour of parting had arrived; and we took leave of this attractive group. Mr. Clay handed me to the carriage. As it swept through the trees, I turned to look once more at Ashland, and Henry Clay still stood upon the threshold."

RT. REV. JOHN HUGHES, D. D.

"The Bishop is the historical man of his day. * * *He is the greatest temporal Prince in America, and he is the greatest spiritual Prince in the world.* Kings rule by inheritance, and Presidents by election; but this man rules by the mighty influences of Religion. * * Politically, as well as morally, he strongly condemned the Mexican War, and to me he has repeatedly, from first to last, prophesied its expense, duration, and perplexities. 'Their irregular warfare,' said he, 'will harass the Americans, and Mexico, in all human probability, never will be *conquered*. The Mexicans have Spanish blood in their veins.'

So far as politics are admitted into his thoughts, the Bishop is a Conservative, and inclined to the principles of Mr. Clay; they are the appropriate principles of his order. Owing, I suspect, to his twelve years' residence in Philadelphia, he is attached to Protection. * * The Bishop remained with me during the last hour I lingered on the soil of America. We spoke of our sudden and brief acquaintance, of our hasty, though enduring friendship: and marvelled if we might meet again on this side of the grave; and I breathed my hope that in the hour of departure to the home of my spirit, though I am a stranger to his faith, he might be near to minister to my dying weakness, and to comfort those that will weep around my couch: and the Priest pledged his sacred word, if still he breathes the breath of life, if time and distance may by man be overcome—that in *that* hour he will be with me."

Mrs. Maury will not be denied the possession of considerable powers and cultivation of mind; affectation, vanity and sentimentality, however, sit supreme among her peculiarities. There is so strong a dash of the epistolary style in the volume before us that we are tempted to suppose that it contains the substance of her letters to her husband, *warmed over for breakfast* for the public. Our extracts, of course, do no justice to the philosophical portions of the book. There is argument, induction, deduction, analysis, *et cetera, rae, ra*, all over it. We tried to ford her essay on Free Trade, but got over our head at the first step, and were glad enough to make our safe though half drowned appearance on the same side at which we entered. Listen! will you!—"Commerce is an affair of climate; and the Sun, the disseminator of light and heat, is its regulating power."——Sense! there we went again:—but Mr. Editor, you are tired: I know you are.
AMBLER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Richmond County, held in the Court House at Rockingham, on the 12th of February, 1848, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, Allen McKaskill, Esq., was called to the Chair; and Col. John W. Covington, Dr. C. C. Covington, and R. S. McDonald, Esq., being appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting, satisfied with the instrumentality that has given to the Executive Chair of the State a Morehead and a Graham, do heartily second the call of a Convention, to assemble at Raleigh, on the 22d of February, instant, to select a Whig Candidate for the office of Governor; and that thirty Delegates be appointed by this meeting, to represent the Whigs of Richmond in said Convention.

Resolved, That being assembled on too short a notice to express the probable choice of the Whigs of the County, and being unwilling to embarrass our Delegates in a free selection among the worthy names that may be presented to the Convention, we forbear to express a preference for any Candidate; pledging ourselves, however, to give the nominee of said Convention our cordial and undivided support.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of North Carolina are due to his Excellency Wm. A. Graham, for the able, dignified, and useful manner in which he has discharged his duties as Governor of the State.

Resolved, That the welfare and the glory of the nation equally demand the elevation of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to the Presidency of the United States; and, should he so consent, expediency and propriety alike require that he should again be run as the Candidate of the Whig party at the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That in the present war with Mexico, we are engaged in a conflict not justified in its commencement by necessity or the Constitution, nor in its progress by christianity, nor in its intended results by good policy:—a conflict, in which the Administration has, at least, incurred the guilt of not avoiding it, when it could have done so with honor:—a conflict between two contiguous and sister Republics, in which whatever glory may have attached to our arms, the one is not honored by the humiliation of the other:—a conflict, in which violated rights, the mischievous example, the check given to the principles of free government, the excited thirst for military adventure, the wanton waste of treasure and valuable lives, the tarnish of the national reputation for justice and generosity, will be unatoned for by any addition of population or territory,—any increase, great as it has been, of the lustre of our arms.

The Delegates appointed in pursuance of the first resolution, were—Messrs. James D. Pemberton, John Little, Wade Legrand, Wm. Stanback, Nathan Bowdon, T. Garrett, Isaac Ewing, A. McNair, G. A. Nicholson, W. R. Lovan, Isaac Dockery, James P. Leak, M. L. Douglass, G. B. Wetmore, R. S. McDonald, Noah Gibson, Daniel McDonald, Col. John W. Covington, Daniel D. Morrison, T. P. Britt, M. C. Morrison, C. C. Covington, Charles Malloy, Alex'r C. McKinnon, Daniel C. McIntyre, M. W. McNair, Robert M. Farley, Daniel C. Stewart, James H. McQueen, John C. Baker, Thomas Gibson.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the Chairman be added to the list of Delegates, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Raleigh Register, the Fayetteville Observer, and North Carolina Argus, with a request that they be published.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.
GEO. B. WETMORE, Sec'y.

FROM THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FAMILY.

With this family we have the pleasure of personal acquaintance, and know the facts to be as they are set forth below.—But there are other facts to be added to the account, of equal interest, and of greater interest to religious readers. The venerable patriarch, now ninety-six years of age, is always punctually in his pew in the house of God on the Sabbath day, and he has the pleasure of seeing his children, and children's children of successive generations, following in the footsteps of their honored sire.

A Piece of Family History without a Parallel.—On this 27th day of January, 1848, and in this our goodly, thriving city of Norwich, is living an aged gentleman, the progenitor of five generations, all now living. He was born on Sunday—his wife was born on Sunday—and his eldest child on Sunday; and he had a child born on every day of the week, commencing with Sunday morning and ending on Saturday night. All the first born of the five successive generations were born on Sunday—all are males, and all bear the same name, and all are now living. Of these, the last born is the son of the third child of her parents. The oldest of the five generations is ninety-six years of age—the youngest is between two and three months old, so that the distance which separates the two extremes is but little less than a century. What a world of history, written and unwritten, has been enacted within the period which has thus transpired since the birth of the great-great grandsire and that of the great-great grandson! With the latter we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance; but with the former we meet almost daily in our walks through the streets; and there is one place above all others, unless we except the house of worship on the Sabbath, where he is sure to be found as often as the various election days come round, and that is at the polls. At our last town election, his was the first vote deposited in the ballot box; and from the time he was made a freeman, down to the present, he has never failed to be present at the annual state election, and to give his vote to the men and the measures approved by his judgment.
Norwich (Conn.) Courier of January 27.

Proverbial Puzzle.—A moralist recommends us to bridle the belly. Would he have us to be continually putting a bit in it?

SPEECH OF Mr. VINTON,

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the Finances.

Mr. Vinton said, that at the beginning of the last session of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury informed the President of the United States that the sum of $23,000,000 would be required for the expenses of the current year, which would leave in the Treasury at that time a balance of four millions of dollars. The President accordingly recommended that that sum be appropriated. It was granted by Congress, and the money was obtained. At the beginning of the present Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, through the President, informed the House that an additional appropriation of eighteen and a half millions would be required for the services of the fiscal year, and in compliance with that information this bill was reported. Shortly after the bill was introduced, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, informing them of the fortunate discovery of seven millions of "means" in the Treasury, more than the department had been aware of, and in consequence of which it was recommended that the loan be reduced to $12,000,000. Shortly after that, it was *unfortunately* discovered, and communicated to the committee of Ways and Means, that the Secretary of War had made an estimate of expenses, amounting to $4,000,000, which had not been included in his original estimate, and in consequence of that information the Committee were requested to make the loan $16,000,000 instead of $12,000,000. His (Mr. V's) amendment was intended to meet the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, supposing as the committee did that *all* the mistakes had been by this time discovered, and that $16,000,000 was just what the Secretary wanted. He feared, and indeed he might say it was his opinion, that instead of sixteen, from twenty to twenty-five millions would be wanted to carry us safely on to the end of this year.

It appeared now, that the estimate of the expenses of the government, made last year, should have been, to be correct, $40,000,000 instead of $23,000,000.—The fact of so great a mistake as that having occurred, made it highly important that the House should scrutinize the matter closely, and ascertain whether the sum now asked for would be sufficient for the purposes required. Mr. V's opinion was, that instead of twenty and a half millions of dollars being sufficient for the present year, provided the war should continue, there would be as large a deficit at the end of the year, as there was now known to have been at the end of the last, and that not less than thirty-eight and a half millions would be found necessary.

The mistake of last year was peculiarly unfortunate both to the Government and to the country;—to the Government, because at that time a loan of $40,000,000 could, in the then state of commerce, have been as easily obtained as $23,000,000. That there would have been no difficulty in negociating such a loan, was evident from the fact, that when the loan of $23,000,000 was negociated, upwards of $50,000,000 were offered to the Treasury Department. At that time, when specie was as cheap as bank paper, because it was coming into the country instead of the country being drained of it, the forty millions could have been raised without crippling or embarrassing in any way the resources of the country.

Perhaps it would not be going too far to say, that putting wholly out of view the distress and derangement which the Government must produce by going now into the money market as a borrower, for every dollar it borrows it will cause the loss of more than another dollar to the business of the country. And here he would add, that the Government committed, if possible, a still greater blunder in the manner in which the loan was issued. The Secretary of the Treasury, who had accomplished, as he had said, the divorce of the government from the banking institutions of the country, instead of raising and funding the $23,000,000 raised under the loan bill of last session, appeared to have concluded, just about that time, to go into a little banking on his own account, and accordingly he issued between twenty and thirty millions of promissory notes, commonly known as Treasury Notes. The result was as the Secretary should have foreseen would be the case whenever specie should become scarce—that three-fourths of the money received for revenue, was in the shape of these promissory notes. That, Mr. V. pronounced a great financial blunder.

It became important at the present time, not only to inquire *how* the mistakes of estimates were made last year, but whether the loan now asked in order to raise the means for carrying on the operations of the government for the next year would be sufficient for the purpose. There was one way in which the mistakes referred to could have been made, and which, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, would appear to have been the way; the Secretary of the Treasury had always over-estimated his means, and then the Secretary of War had always under-estimated his expenditures. If a man in ordinary life should continually over or under estimate his means or expenses, it required no prophet to foretell his downfall. Mr. V. knew the difficulty of making accurate estimates of the expenses of a war, carried on at a great distance from the seat of government, with a thousand agents, who are making contracts and disbursing money, scattered over a large space at a great distance from their principal; and most especially if these agents, one and all, are impressed with the idea that their principal is rich and very able to pay, and not a few of them are of latitudinous morality, and believe that he is a great goose, whose feathers rightfully belong to him who can pluck them; and if, to cap the climax, he himself puts the highest possible estimates on his means, and underrates the cost, we may be sure he will have a sad time in footing the bills. He did not intend to intimate that the Secretary of the Treasury had intentionally miscalculated his means or estimates, but there were circumstances that gave some sort of color to an opinion, that the Secretary of War had purposely under-estimated the requirements of his department. Mr. V. knew it was natural for a man to err in favor of a proposition which he wanted to believe to be true, and it might be that such was the case with the Secretaries of Treasury and of War. The Secretary of the Treasury last year, when the year was half gone, over-estimated his means to the amount of $5,000,000, and the Secretary of War under-estimated his expenditures upwards of $4,000,000, thus making a difference of more than $9,000,000, which of course accounted for that much of the mistakes before alluded to.

The Secretary of the Treasury had estimated the revenue for the present year at $31,000,000, being some ten millions more than the revenue raised during the last year, when the commerce of the country was in a far more prosperous condition than at the present day, and the revenues from the customs consequently were much greater. Looking at that estimate it would appear there was likely again to be a deficit over and above the sixteen million loan—quite equal to that of last year. The Secretary, in estimating his revenue, had put down the proceeds of the sales of the public lands at $3,500,000. The average sales of public lands during the last three years, which had been peculiarly favorable, too, were less than two and a half millions of dollars. But the Secretary of war had no right to estimate the proceeds of sales of public lands as a part of the available means in the hands of the government, because they were specifically pledged for the interest and principal of the loan authorized last year. The proceeds of the sales of public lands were not only *pledged* by that act for the liquidation of the debt contracted, and for the payment of the interest thereon, but it was made the imperative *duty* of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply them to that end. Mr. V. had voted to give that pledge, because it would take the public lands out of the general revenues of the Government, and oblige the administration the sooner to abandon their free trade principles. Also, because he thought it would have a beneficial effect in preventing the stock issued under the loan from falling below par. He was further in favor of it, because he thought it would put an end to the efforts which had been continually made during the last quarter of a century, to reduce the price of the public lands to so low a point, as to lead to the breaking up of the land system of the country, by making the lands of no value. But the President in his last annual communication to Congress, had come with renewed vigor to the charge, and again pushed that project upon their attention, in utter disregard of the pledge before alluded to. It might have been supposed the Secretary of the Treasury had forgotten that such a pledge had been made, were it not that he had alluded to it in his report, as being an effectual bar against the distribution of the lands. Mr. V. gave notice that at the end of the present quarter, he would make a call upon the Secretary through the House for the purpose of ascertaining whether the revenue derived from [illegible] sisted in appropriating the revenue derived from lands, in such utter disregard of the pledge made by the 29th Congress.

But Mr. V. did not believe the proceeds of the sales of public lands would, in any case, do more than keep down the interest upon the twenty-three million loan. If then, that portion of the estimated revenue should be left out, there would be a deficiency at once of $3,500,000. But were the estimates all in? At the last session of Congress, when the regular estimates were presented for the present fiscal year, which commenced on the 1st of July, 1847, the whole expenditures for the year, in all branches of the public service, were estimated at $45,781,781 51. We have gone through one month over half of the year, and the estimates already sent in for the year amount to $62,583,060 67. But it is said, by way of excuse for this, that a larger force has been called into the service than was anticipated when the estimates were originally made for the year. Undoubtedly a larger force has been called out than was provided for in those estimates; but is that an excuse for the omission? The true question is, ought not these troops to have been estimated for; and, if so, why was it omitted? Has the Administration since undertaken any great military expedition or movement not then begun or decided upon? Were not our troops then in New Mexico and California? Was not Gen. Taylor as far advanced into Mexico as at this day? Was not the invasion of Mexico through Vera Cruz then decided upon; and had not the Commander-in-chief then gone from this city to organize and take command of the expedition? Had not both the Commander-in-chief and Gen. Taylor, when called upon officially, given it as their opinion that to accomplish all that was decided upon would require a larger force than has even yet been called into the service?

It appeared that the Quartermaster General had estimated for the deficiency in the estimates of last year between eight and nine millions of dollars, which he stated was based upon the supposition of the Department; based upon the supposition that it would be necessary to support 55,000 men in order to maintain in the field 35,500 effective men. He stated that the expense of supporting that force, not a man of whom could be spared, would be $7,500,000. Subsequently, after the estimate was returned to the Quartermaster with instructions to cut it down, the amount was reduced to five millions—a difference of two and a half millions. Mr. V. after referring to some further curtailing operations, said that if the estimates had been sent in as originally made, instead of 16,000,000, it would certainly require 23,000,000 dollars to meet their demands; and the Quartermaster had said emphatically that not a man of the 55,000 could be spared. He also said at the time he reduced his estimate, that the reduced estimate would be sufficient if there were no extraordinary losses of public property—no unlooked for contingencies—no change of the line of policy proposed to be pursued—in short, if all things went on perfectly, regularly and smoothly; but at the same time that he would not hazard the reduction, if it were not that Congress would be in session at the close of the fiscal year. Thus, said Mr. V. we have the notice, that we are to be called upon to make up an *expected* deficiency.—Why, sir, only a day or two ago we received the intelligence of the capture by the enemy of $400,000 worth of property belonging to the Quartermaster's department, and we *all* know well, that the policy of the Administration is changed since laid down as the basis of the Quartermaster's estimates. Mr. V. predicted that when the bills should come into department, they would be found to come fully up to the original estimates. He thought it might be put down as probable, that the Government would need as much more in addition to the estimates now presented, as the estimates of last year had fallen short, and that this loan, therefore, should be twenty eight millions instead of sixteen.

The Secretary of the Treasury had estimated the revenues at $35,000,000, of which three and a half millions, expected to be derived from the sale of the public lands, had been shown not to be available. It was preposterous to suppose in the present condition of the commerce of the country, that $32,000,000 would be derived from the customs. Mr. V. thought that if it was put down at twenty-eight and a half millions, it would be more likely to be over than under the mark. The estimates already ascertained were near to sixty-three millions of dollars. Instead of a less number of troops, and operations less expensive, the probability in view of the present aspect of affairs, was that those operations would be more expensive.

What, then, will be the public debt at the end of the next fiscal year if the war continue? This has become a solemn and alarming inquiry. He had already put down the probable debt at the end of this year at seventy-three millions eight hundred thousand dollars. If to that be added thirty-eight and a half millions for the deficit of next year, the amount, at the close of that year, will be upwards of one hundred and twelve millions of dollars.

If, however, the sixteen millions now asked for will do for this year, then the debt at the end of next year, should there be a deficit of no more than thirty-eight and a half millions in that year, will be but one hundred four and a half millions. According to the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, the debt at the end of the next year will be eighty-six and a half millions. These estimates are all predicated upon the supposition that the increased force asked for is not raised. If that is raised, it must largely increase the public expenditures. It must be estimated for, and appropriations made hereafter for its support. Any one of these estimates exhibits a sad prospect for the country. Looking at this bill as a mere money transaction between the Government and the public creditor, it may be thought to be more honest than expedient to make a disclosure of the present and prospective condition of the financial affairs of the country; but it is not to be forgotten that there is another party whose agents we are, the tax-paying people who must foot the bills, and who have a right to know the truth and the whole truth—to know how, by whom, and for what their money is expended. He felt bound to say, that from the nature and uncertainty of the facts from which many of the opinions he had stated are deduced, he could not rely with entire confidence in the correctness of all his conclusions; but they were nevertheless conclusions he could not avoid coming to. He sincerely hoped, for the sake of the country, that his calculations were as much above the future wants of the Government as the past estimates of the Executive are now known to have been below them.

Extract from the speech of Mr. Marsh of Vermont, in the House:—

"There were particular reasons against granting the new regiments asked by the Executive. The report from the War Department stated that the regiments already in Mexico were not filled; the President should first fill these ranks before he asked for new ones. But the policy was too obvious to be hid. New regiments opened doors for new patronage. Loaves and fishes were thus put at the disposal of the President wherewith to reward partisans. And if these regiments should be raised, did any one expect that the command of them would be given to men of military experience? If you wanted to know who were to get epaulets, only look at the hungry expectants who were flocking up like cormorants and whooping like empty-bellied wolves at the heels of power.—He knew there were some most honorable exceptions; but look at the mass of them who now elbowed you on the avenues to the War Office.—Whiskered coxcombs—microscopic Orlandos—bustling manakins—fellows whose very eye seemed to cry out, "Fee-fau-fum, I smell the blood of a Mexican, and I will have some." [Loud laughter.] Mr. M. was almost ready to cry with the prince in the play,

"Mine eyes are out,
With the fierce looks of all these bloody men."

"He referred to the gross injustice that had been done to the bravest officers of the regular army. Not only had they been treated with studied neglect, but a strenuous effort was made to deprive them of the credit they had so dearly earned."

Correspondence of the Express.

Washington, Feb. 10

Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, has reported a bill to turn out all clerks who have reached the age of sixty-five years and upwards. He wishes to put the marks of punishment upon all whom God, in his mercy, has spared. The bill was made the special order for next Monday.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. CASS.

It is generally believed that Mr. Polk is either satisfied of Gen. Cass's unfitness as the Administration leader in the Senate, or that he is jealous of his apparent popularity, and that the Senator no longer shares the Executive confidence or basks in the sunshine of Court favor. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News, (a neutral paper, with Democratic sympathies,) states, for example, as a rumor, that a friend of Mr. Cass having informed that gentleman that Mr. Polk made Gen. Houston the depository of Executive arcana, to be dispensed with homepathic skill, as the health of the country might require, Mr. Cass called on the President to ascertain what truth there might be in the statement. "He wished to know how to act, and what to say, as a deponent at the Senatorial bar. Mr. Polk, with his usual blandness, remarked that he would consult the Cabinet, and furnish the desired information at some other time.—When Mr. Cass again had an interview with Mr. Polk, he was informed that *the President would, as occasion might require, communicate with Congress itself!* You may, (adds the writer,) imagine Mr. Cass's feelings at this cut direct."

From the same source we learn that Mr. Buchanan is now the Court favorite, and the controlling member of the Cabinet—how long to remain so depends probably upon the fact whether the Secretary of State shall promise to be a formidable rival to Mr. Polk for the nomination of the next Baltimore Convention.
Richmond Whig.

Locofoco Movements.—Mr. Buchanan has effectually put an extinguisher upon the hopes of Mr. Vice President Dallas. The Locofocos of the Pennsylvania Legislature held a meeting in Harrisburg, on Tuesday night, and nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, subject to the decision of their National Convention.

Senator Rives for Taylor.—We learn that the Committee for the Buena Vista Festival, have received an admirable letter from the Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, the former Minister to the Court of St. Cloud, in which he takes ground in favor of the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and speaks of the Old Hero in terms of the highest eulogy. This letter will be read at a meeting of the Committee to be held at Sigman's to-morrow evening.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Mr. Henry A. Wise.—The Worcester (Md.) Shield, says that Mr. Wise, "in a speech made at Drummondtown, Va., last week, declared himself, we learn, in favor of the war with Mexico; and in favor of the annexation of the whole of that country to the United States! He sustains the Administration so far in all its measures respecting the war, except that it has not been violent enough, and of course advocates a vigorous prosecution of it for territorial indemnity. He also alluded to the difficulty he had with the President when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and acknowledged himself in the wrong. He is *now* identified with the administration party, but how long he will remain so no one can tell."

"Clay stock is rising."—"Mr. Clay can and will get the nomination of the National Convention."—"The true Whigs have no idea of a 'no-party' candidate; they go for their great champion."

Such is a sample of the views entertained and expressed by various *Democratic* presses. We thank the gentlemen for their information, and still more for their good opinion of Mr. Clay. We hope they will retain their kind sentiments, or at least, not forget, at the expiration of 60 days, *should Mr. Clay not consent to be nominated*, that they ever entertained and expressed them. We fear, however, that that event would subject their kindness to a very severe test. If we have not mistaken their character, they would impute Mr. Clay's withdrawal, not to patriotic motives, but to a conviction that he could not get the nomination! Mark the prediction. They have no doubt now, but that Mr. Clay is all-powerful with the Whigs, and yet his retirement, should he retire, will be ascribed to a sense of weakness.—*Richmond Whig.*

The personal appearance of Santa Anna, when accompanied by his young and beautiful wife, and clad in the panoply of Mr. Polk's pass, he landed at Vera Cruz, to head the Mexican armies in a war with this country, is thus described by Mr. Ruxton, who has recently written a work upon Mexico:

"Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna is a hale-looking man between fifty and sixty, with an old Bailey countenance and a very well built wooden leg. The Senora, a pretty girl of seventeen, pouted at the cool reception, for not one "viva" was heard; unceremoniously congeed from the procession, which she took in high dudgeon. The General was dressed in full uniform, and looking anything but pleased at the absence of anything like applause, which he doubtless expected would have greeted him. His countenance completely betrays his character; indeed, I never saw a physiognomy in which the evil passions, which he notoriously possesses, were more strongly marked. Oily duplicity, treachery, avarice, and sensuality, are depicted in every feature, and his well known character bears out the truth of the impress his vices have stamped upon his face. In person he is portly, and not devoid of a certain well-bred bearing which wins for him golden opinions from the surface-seeing fair sex, to whom he ever pays the most courtly attention."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mobile, February 12.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Iris arrived here last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 7th inst. She brought over an officer named Frayner (we are not certain that the name is spelled properly) as bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott. He was in great haste, and seemed to be full of important matter. Attempts were made to "pump" him, but they failed. He left the city of Mexico on the 3d inst., and started last evening for Montgomery, on board the steam boat Montgomery. It is supposed that he carries important despatches with him.

We endeavored to find some news, but were unsuccessful. We suppose the despatches were sent by special express from Gen. Scott, and that they have as little news of their import at Vera Cruz as we have here.

New Orleans, Feb. 10.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the arrival of the U. S. schooner Belle, which left Brazos Santiago on the 30th ult. we have dates from Matamoras to the 26th ult.

We regret to learn from the Flag the particulars of a recent fatal duel. We copy the Flag's paragraph:

"We understand that a duel was fought at Camargo, a few days past, between Captain Joshua Collett and Capt. Alexander Wilkins, both of the 10th Infantry, now stationed at that place, in which the former was killed. We have not learned the particular causes of difficulty, but have been told the meeting arose out of a dispute between Capt. Wilkins and Capt. Postley of the same regiment, in which Capt. Collet acted as the friend of the latter."

Dates to the 17th ult. have been received from Monterey by the Flag. All was tranquil. The Union Gazette of the 15th, speaking of Col. Hamtramck, commanding at Buena Vista, says that by his energy and prompt action the guerrilla bands in the neighborhood of Saltillo have been completely broken up and dispersed. Refugio Gonzales, a celebrated guerrilla chief, and his brother, have fled the State. The Vice Governor of Saltillo, has likewise fled, fearing lest he might be roughly dealt by, as papers had been captured from the robbers which implicated him in their schemes.

From the Flag we also copy an article touching the "spreading" of our army over Mexico.

"Col. Davenport has ordered Capt. Dunlap, with his company of Illinois mounted men, to take permanent post at Santa Teresa, a considerable town sixty miles distant from here on the route to Victoria. The object in sending troops to Santa Teresa is to break up the Mexican custom house established there, and to prevent the collection of duties from traders coming to this place or going to the interior, and to give them protection as far as circumstances will admit. This is a good beginning, and an augury of what is to follow—Next, San Fernando, and then Victoria must be occupied, and so on until our troops are spread over all the country between us and the mountains, giving protection to the people and security to trade in every quarter. Our troops scattered over the country, the trade of Matamoras will be quadrupled, and the increased duties collected will be more than adequate to defray all expenses incident to the maintenance of troops at posts thus widely separated."

From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 11.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

News from Chihuahua—Prospect of another Engagement—Capture of a Party of Americans.

By the last arrival from the Brazos we have received several private letters, from which we glean a number of items of interest. Information had been received across the country at Saltillo, which would indicate some little work ahead for the American troops sent from Santa Fe to take possession of Chihuahua. On the 15th of December they were encamped at El Paso, from whence it was understood they would march about the latter part of January. The Mexicans in that part of the country are making every effort to oppose their march with a strong force. At first they did not intend making any resistance whatever; but, emboldened by the long delay of our troops at El Paso, they set to work in good earnest, and have now a considerable numerical force and twelve pieces of cannon. Should our troops continue on their march, they will probably have a second edition of the battle of Sacramento.

Our readers will doubtless recollect that some months since, Mr. James Collins, commonly known as "Squire Collins," who was interpreter to Col. Doniphan's command, and behaved with the greatest gallantry at Sacramento and Brazita, had started across the country in company with Col. Ward and a small party of less than a dozen, for Santa Fe. The expedition was regarded as extremely hazardous, both on account of the Indians and Mexicans; but the old squire and his veteran companion, who is eighty-four years of age, were undaunted and determined. The party were heard from a short time since; and we regret to say they were taken prisoners at Presidio-del Norte by the treacherous conduct of a Mexican *padre*. The squire and companions were all conveyed to Chihuahua, and incarcerated in prison, where they still remained at last accounts. Old Col. Ward was very ill, and some of the foreigners in the place offered to become his security; but the Mexican authorities inhumanly refused to release him.

From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 12.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

The U. S. steamer Fashion arrived last evening from the Brazos, 9th inst.

The American Flag of the 6th instant says the collection of internal taxes at this place goes on swimmingly. We understand that nearly ten thousand dollars have been received within the last month, without including the tax formerly collected by the Central Government of Mexico. Assessment rolls are being made out for the latter, which, when added to the State, city, and other taxes collected here, will swell the receipts to a handsome sum.

The same paper says:

It is reported by Mexicans recently arrived from the interior, that Vital Fernandez, Governor of this State, Gen. Canales and Colonel Carrasco, have concocted a scheme, having for its object the independence of the Northern States of Mexico, and that they are now endeavoring to obtain converts to their views. Canales, we believe, has been outlawed by his Government, and the Colonel is in rather bad odor with all parties. The Governor has pronounced against the authority of Gen. Urrea, and we hardly know how he is looked upon by the Mexican Government.

The Flag states that the last arrivals from Monterey bring no news of importance.

The Instigators of War.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following important information, which is, no doubt, as near the truth as can be developed until new men obtain possession of the papers of the State and War Departments:

"I have just learned something further in relation to the early amicable intentions of this Administration toward Mexico. It has come out in evidence before the Committee on Military Affairs, in the Senate, that Capt. Gillespie, of the Army, was dispatched in 1843 to Col. Fremont, then in Upper California, with a letter in cypher, *directing the Colonel so to shape his course there as to excite a rebellion against the authority of Mexico*, of which he could take advantage so as to effect the independence of California, and prepare her for annexation to this country—in other words, to *Houstonise* it. It may not be literally true, but it seems truth-like—so far as has been known of the previous career of this Administration."

Gen. Taylor's Letter.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas thus describes the manner in which the jobation from Mr. Marcy was received by the General:

"When this letter of Secretary Marcy reached old Rough and Ready, he was at his supper, after the fatiguing duties of the camp. Having read it, he slowly squeezed it into a lump in his hand, and then turned a whole pot of mustard on his cold meat, which he swallowed with great avidity. Immediately after swallowing the mustard, he wrote the letter which we had read on Friday. This insulting letter was answered by General Taylor from his camp at Agua Nueva, after having fought the most gallant battle recorded in history, on the bloody field of Buena Vista. No wonder, therefore, that the General writes strongly and plainly in reply to such a Locofoco insult."

Our readers will remember that our own correspondent Potomac, gave, at the time, an account of this "mustard scene." Mr. Marcy, we venture to suggest, will be very cautious how he tempts the General to give him another opportunity of studying Æsop.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Another Letter of Gen. Taylor's.—It would seem from the following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the Tribune, that there is still another letter from Gen. Taylor to Mr. Secretary Marcy, not yet published, which is said to be "much more pungent, more sarcastic," and "more indignant," than the one just published. The correspondent of the Tribune says:

"By the way, it is rumored,—and on good authority withal—that we have not yet *the* letter of Taylor's which fluttered the Volsces so much on its reception. There is one, it is said, in possession of Mr. Secretary Marcy, much more pungent, more sarcastic, more indignant, though not the less refined in expression, or admirable in conception. This the Secretary probably thinks might do injury to the public service, if published, and from prudential and patriotic motives therefore suppresses it. But the end is not yet—there is some fun yet in reserve."

A NEIGHBOR'S TESTIMONY.

The Richmond Whig says, "We venture to publish the annexed extract from a private letter from an old and esteemed friend, who is a neighbor and acquaintance of Gen. Taylor. He speaks the sentiments common to all who know General Taylor personally. We have never seen the man yet, nor heard of him, who, having been with Gen. Taylor either in camp or in private, did not speak of him in the highest terms of eulogy. There is no better test of a really great and good man than the fact that he impresses deeply and favorably all who approach him.

Extract from a letter, dated
——, Louisiana, Jan. 31st, 1848.

"I don't recollect that we have ever differed on any important principle or measure of the Whig party, and I am sincerely pleased at seeing that we do not yet differ on '*Whig men*' as you advocate the claims of the veteran Taylor to the gratitude of the country. I am personally well acquainted with Gen. Taylor, and you do him no more than justice in ranking him with Washington, to whom alone he is second in honesty of purpose and stern Republican simplicity of character. He has always been a decided Whig." &c. &c.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CASE OF GEN. SCOTT.

It is not *here* alone, nor in the Eastern cities, that the public journals are scandalized at the manner in which, at this moment, when a union of skill, courage, and discretion, such as that which composes the professional character of Gen. Scott, is most required at the head of the Army in Mexico, that army should, by an Executive rescript of the most arbitrary character, have been deprived of the accomplished Commander who had just placed it, through a series of successive victories, on the summit of military renown and glory. From the South we have the reverberation of the discontent felt here; and we have something more. Placing confidence in the source from which we derive the subjoined statement, it is apparent that the General Order for the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Scott, lately made public, places the act on false (or at least wholly insufficient) grounds, when it recites "charges" by Gen. Worth as the ground of the indignity offered in the presence of the army (and of the enemy) to its gallant Commander, by subjecting him to a Court of Inquiry of junior officers.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

We cannot believe that *one* of the distinguished Generals placed in arrest by Gen. Scott, and who has now been relieved therefrom, has counselled or remotely favored the *present* investigation of charges against his commander-in-chief. On the contrary, we believe we have good reasons for saying that *he* foresaw the evil consequences which would ensue from pressing inquiry into alleged wrongs at this moment. We are assured that *he* demanded investigation at such time as would not interfere with the exigencies of the service. We look to an influence, a malign influence indeed, from another quarter as the origin of this evil.—We trace it to the insatiable vanity, the unappeased appetite for distinction, of the same spirit which governed the pen of "Leonidas" and "Veritas." He avowed to Gen. Scott his purpose of communicating with the Secretary of War, *not* through the channel dictated by military rules; and for that he was arrested. But he had a deeper wrong to avenge; the affair of the court martial upon the two appropriated howitzers had inflamed him with a deadly hate. [This allusion shows Gen. Pillow to be the "malign influence" referred to.] This measure of the President indicates to us that this man has accomplished one of his purposes. The singular, the unaccountable control he exercises over the President has been brought to bear. We were told weeks ago that the blow would be struck, *and we were told whose influence would do it.* The prediction has been fulfilled, and in this suspension of Gen. Scott we have renewed occasion to regret the most deplorable appointment which Mr. Polk has made since the commencement of the war.—Once before has this man endeavored, through a contemptible correspondence, to filch from the brows of his illustrious commander the thick clustering honors of the victories of the valley of Mexico. He was foiled in the unworthy purpose.—His own partisans were made to blush for him and to denounce his shamelessness. Again, in a mode equally indirect and unworthy, has he aimed a blow at his commander, and this time with a surer, deadlier aim. But the justice of his countrymen will again interpose to shield the intended victim. The blow will recoil upon him who aimed it; and, though suspended from his high command and stripped of his authority, Gen. Scott will this day stand higher in the affections of his countrymen than if he were still dictating law to Mexico in all the bravery of a conqueror.

A correspondent of the Maysville, Ky., Herald gives the following as an extract from a letter from Mr. Clay to a friend:

"I have constantly remained passive and neutral upon the subject of the Presidency, and up to this moment have not made up my mind whether I would accept or decline a nomination, if it were tendered to me. I reserve my decision to the last suitable moment, and shall be guided by all the circumstances of the case, and especially by my sense of duty, if it should ever become necessary for me to come to any determination on the subject."

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

A Candid Confession of Rascality.—That it is to the *interest* of the American people to prolong the present war admits of little doubt, after reading the following degrading confession, which we find in a letter dated "Albuquerque, New Mexico," published in the *Newburyport Herald*. The writer is one of that numerous class of traders who follow our army with the *patriotic* intention of ministering to the wants of the soldiery:

"Our stock was not intended for the troops, and consisted of a little of everything, ready made clothing, groceries and liquors, such as *brandy, gin, &c.* These last articles sound harsh to you, I suppose; but when you consider that whiskey, which in St. Louis costs 19 cents per gallon, is worth here *six dollars* for the same quantity, you perceive the temptation to deal in the article is very great; besides, a conscientious man like myself can so manage that but little harm is done from its use, because we generally mix one gallon of water with every one of whiskey. I really think this is doing much, very much, toward preventing the bad effects of indulging too strongly in the 'critter' among the people. I hope to be able to do more good in this way as we go further south, by *adding more water*, and charging nine dollars per gallon."

The Washington "Union" joins in the cry against the Whigs, for attempting (as it says) to get up a *course cotton panic*, and also an *iron panic*. "We are (the Union says) to have all sorts of panics for the purpose of operating in the Presidential campaign." To please the Union, it would seem that the manufacturers must suffer losses in silence.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Jury Verdict.—A case was recently submitted to a jury in this county, which, for its novelty and happy result deserves a place in "the reports."

It arose from the following circumstances: Two men, living near neighbors, had a falling out about the cow of one of the parties frequently getting into the enclosure of the other, and which finally resulted in the death of the cow; she having been set on by dogs and chased till she ran against a stump and broke her neck.

The case was submitted to a jury of respectable and wealthy farmers. After hearing related all the circumstances, the jury made up their minds that the owner of the cow could not afford to lose her, and that the owner of the dogs was not able to pay for her; they therefore rendered the following verdict: that the jury should pay the value of the cow, the magistrate treat the party, and the constable pay the costs. The verdict was immediately ratified and satisfied, to the great joy of the entire neighborhood.—*Ky. Democrat.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 11—Schr. Leesburg from Philadelphia. 12—Schr. John Potts Brown from do. 13—Barque Benjamin from Guadaloupe; Schr. Thorn from N. York. 14—Schrs Jonas Smith from New York, A. F. Thorn from do. E. S. Powell from do. P. B. Savery from Philadelphia, Wm. A. Spafford from New York. 15—Brig J. W. Elwell from New Orleans. 16—Schr. A. J. DeRosset from New York.



E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,
Hay st. between the Market House and the new Hotel,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1848. 3-tf

Irish Potatoes.—50 bbls yellow Planting Potatoes. Also, 2000 lbs. pure extra and No 1 White Lead, in Oil; Paint Oil; Verdigris, in Oil; Terre de Sena and Umber. For sale by
COOK & POWELL. 3-3w
Feb'y 21, 1848.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, having naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks, various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain iodine, other ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such substance they each attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinions are altogether erroneous, and calculated to prejudice many persons against it, we PLEDGE OUR HONOR that it contains nothing of this kind, or anything the least injurious; on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are the extracts of tar and wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are prepared.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.
MICHAEL McGARY. 3-4m
Feb. 19, 1848.

Strayed from the Subscriber on the 13th inst., a large sorrel mare Mule, with a blaze face. Any information will be thankfully received by
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C.
3-2w
Feb'y 21, 1848.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1848.

A PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The following important news came to hand by the last Southern Mail, in the Picayune of the 13th. We trust that it may be verified by the conclusion of a satisfactory Treaty:—

NEW ORLEANS, Feb'y 13.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW ORLEANS.
TEN DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.
Important News from Mexico.

The steamship New Orleans arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed the 8th inst. She brought over sixty officers of the army, most of them ordered on the recruiting service, and about 190 discharged soldiers and quartermaster's men.

Mr. Freaner arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday last, the 6th inst., bearing despatches from Gen. Scott for the Government at Washington. He was only four days from the city of Mexico. He sailed on Monday, the 7th inst., on board the U. S. steamer Iris for Mobile. The New Orleans was detained for two days to give the Iris time to get in ahead—*why* is scarcely known. The New Orleans, however, overtook the Iris and passed her before she reached the Balize. The despatches brought by Mr. Freaner are of the utmost importance. The nature of them was not generally known at Vera Cruz, but from a source in which we have abiding confidence we learn that the Mexican Congress has sent in terms of peace, which Gen. Scott has taken the responsibility of accepting. One of the articles of this arrangement is that twelve thousand United States troops shall remain in Mexico until certain obligations are fulfilled—the remainder of the troops to be withdrawn.

We learn further that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were signed on the first day of February by the Mexican Government, and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress, which was to meet in a few days, would ratify the same by a large majority. By the terms of this treaty we understand that the United States obtain the boundary of the Rio Grande, New Mexico and Upper California. The pecuniary consideration for these concessions is a mere trifle compared with that proposed in the conferences at Tacubaya.

Our dates by this arrival are to the evening of the 2d inst. from the city of Mexico, and the information given above comes to us through so many channels and in such authentic form that we see no reason to question the fact.

We are almost overwhelmed by letters and papers by this arrival, but give below as many of our letters as we can possibly find room for.

Orizaba was captured on the 26th ult. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture Gen. Santa Anna at Tehuacan. The wily Mexican, however, effected his escape through the treachery of one of his countrymen.

Com. Perry returned on the 8th inst. to Vera Cruz, from an expedition to Tlacatalpam and other towns south.

Two large trains left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst. —one for Orizaba, under Col. Bankhead, consisting of over 1500 men, and the other for the city of Mexico, under the command of Major Caldwell, of the Voltigeurs.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz on the 24th ult. against the guerrillas does not appear to have effected much. They had two or three brushes with the enemy, but no great harm was done on either side.

MEXICO, Jan. 21, 1848.

The Star of Wednesday published an extract from a letter of the Secretary of War, which contains an eloquent and well merited tribute to the high skill and bravery of Gen. Scott and the army under his command. This is as it should be.

The *Monitor* says that Padre Jarauta is neither dead nor severely wounded—that he escaped with a slight wound in the hand. It adds that he had only twenty men in his late skirmish with the Texans, and that since his *success* in that affair his force has rapidly increased. This is about as near the truth as the *Monitor* generally gets. His saddle, which was reeking with blood, tells a different tale as to his wound, and the precipitate flight of his band, does not look much like success.

I wrote to you some time ago that the Governor had licensed several gaming houses, wisely concluding that as he could not repress the evil he would turn it into a source of profit. The result has been favorable. Nearly all of the petty gambling establishments which infested every quarter of the city have been repressed, and the rank and file of the army, who were fast becoming demoralized, already show the beneficial effects of the measure. Some of the licensed houses present queer scenes. In one, the *Gran Sociedad*, there are no less than eleven tables, where all sorts of gaming may be had at the shortest notice—monte, however, being decidedly the favorite. An uninitiated spectator would be astonished at the piles of gold and silver displayed on the tables, and the *sang froid* with which some of the betters stake and lose small fortunes. The Mexican exceeds all others in the coolness with which he sees his last dollar melt from before his eyes, and when "broke" he turns from the table, lights his cigar, and walks off without moving a muscle of his countenance. The following advertisement taken from the Star, will give an idea of the spread of civilization in the land of the Mexitli:

NOTICE.—The proprietor hereby informs the officers and citizens of the United States and Mexico, that the Grand Sociedad Del Progesso is licensed for gaming. Gentlemen are invited to call, as all kinds of gaming and the best the market affords, will always be found on his tables and at the bar.

☞ One half hour without port.

Show me an establishment in the United States where "all kinds of gaming and the best the market affords" can be found on the tables "and at the bar." Our superiority is manifest.

GREAT EXPEDITION.—On Friday last the 18th, goods were received here, and exposed for sale in stores, which were shipped from New York on the 12th—being only six days from New York! They arrived at Wilmington in the Schr. A. J. DeRosset in three days, were re-shipped by the Steamer Evergreen, which was on the river a day and a half, delivered by the drays in store, and ready for sale, all in six days! Some of these goods were ordered by letter which left here on the morning of the 6th; and consequently but 12 days from the departure of the order to the delivery of the goods. And some came to hand before the bills from the N. Y. houses were received.

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—On Wednesday evening last, at ½ past 8 o'clock, information was received here that the Steamer Hibernia was *at that moment* coming up the harbor of New York, and would reach her wharf about 9 o'clock. Such a fact is almost incredible, even to those who see it. It is as though we were gifted with vision capable of penetrating the 600 miles of intervening space, and of seeing what is going on among our neighbors of the great city. And we too, at this great distance, felt all the anxiety which agitates New York, to learn instantly the news brought by the Steamer. On the next day we received the following from the Richmond Times Office—(the Telegraphic charge of which was *only* $1 40):

"RICHMOND, Feb. 17th.

"Steamer Hibernia arrived. Best brands American Flour 29 shillings, six pence. Corn 32 shillings six pence per quarter. Cotton advanced one-eighth penny. Large sales. Market firm. Lower qualities New Orleans unchanged. Hibernia left Liverpool 29th Jan'y.—*Rich'd Times.*"

FOREIGN.—The Hibernia brings news of not a single important failure, in England, though several occurred on the Continent. The Bank has reduced the rate of interest to 4 per cent.

The King of Denmark died on the 20th ult. and is succeeded by his Son.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—This body will assemble at the Capitol in Raleigh to-day at 12 o'clock.

In addition to the meetings heretofore noticed, we refer to the admirable resolutions of the true Whigs of Richmond, in another column.

In Warren county, 16 Delegates were appointed to the Convention, and Mr. Clay nominated for President.

In Granville county, 75 Delegates.

In Chowan, Hon. Wm. B. Shepard was nominated for Governor, and Gen. Taylor for President, resolutions complimentary to Gov. Graham and Col. Paine adopted, and 49 Delegates appointed.

The Whigs of Rowan appointed 32 Delegates to the Convention, without expressing a preference for any particular individual as a candidate.

In McDowell county, no nomination was made for Governor, but a decided *preference* was expressed for Gen. Taylor as President. 11 Delegates were appointed to the State Convention.

Macon county appointed three Delegates.

THE SURVEYING PARTY.—We have procured a list of the gentlemen engaged in the Survey of our Rail Road Route. They are:

Mr. O'Sullivan, Resident Engineer.
Mr. Shergold, Assistant do.

And the following party of Rodmen, Axe-men, &c. Messrs. Duncan Shaw, McDuffie, Wm. N. Tillinghast, Thompson, McGregor, McPhail, Ray, Black, and Henry Mullins.

As the party will camp out in the woods, we bespeak for them such kindness and generous hospitality from the neighborhoods through which they may pass, as will tend to render their progress as comfortable and expeditious as possible.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POLITICS.—The Union admits that Gen. Taylor "*is a decided Whig.*" We hope that admission will settle the question for such Locofocos as *pretend* that Gen. Taylor is a no-party man. We have long had information which perfectly assured us of the fact which the Union now admits. But we expect Gen. Taylor will be nominated by a Whig National Convention, and that he will accept that nomination.

MR. CLAY.—We assure our friend of the N. C. Argus that he has not uttered one word in regard to that great man HENRY CLAY, which does not find a warm response in our own heart. We too prefer Henry Clay to any other man in the nation for President. But we are satisfied, and have been since 1844, that by some means or other, fair or foul, Locofocoism will see to it that he never shall be President. He was *cheated* out of it in 1844, and they would double or quadruple their cheatery in 1848, to keep him out. As the Louisville Journal says, they would *lie* him down.—This consideration, and Mr. Clay's age, and his evident inclination, until again forced forward by his friends, to retire from active political life, have long ago reconciled us to what we have considered inevitable, the selection of another leader in the coming campaign.

That leader, in our opinion, will be, and ought to be, Gen. Taylor. There is no doubt with us as to his politics. That he is a Whig, we have the assurance of one of the greatest and warmest of Mr. Clay's own friends, who knows him well.—But we expect, in addition to his own declaration that he is "a Clay Whig," in addition to the concurrent testimony of those who know him, and in addition to the admission of the "Union,"—that Gen. Taylor will formally accept the nomination of the Whig National Convention, and thus put an end to all doubts, real or otherwise.

We intend, as the Argus does, to support heartily the nominee of the National Convention, be it Mr. Clay, Gen. Taylor, or any other good Whig. The great object with us all should be, and is, to rescue the country from the evil hands into which it has fallen. And in effecting this object we intend to unite with our party on the man who is the choice of the majority.

GREAT MASS MEETING OF WHIGS.—The Whigs of Philadelphia have extended a cordial invitation to the members of the National Convention on the 7th of June, and to all Whigs in the Union to a great Mass Meeting on the following day, the 8th of June.

As we expected, the Wilmington Journal has entitled itself to a full application of our remark of last week, that "experience has shown, that we can hope for no correction, no statement of truth, from any Locofoco paper in this State."

The Journal carefully conceals from its readers, as we expected it would, the true report of Mr. Badger's remark, "I am opposed to augmenting the forces *for such a purpose*;" that is, *for the purpose of taking possession of the whole of Mexico*. Instead of quoting the whole sentence as spoken by Mr. Badger, the Journal *mutilates it*, for the purpose of *deceiving* its readers as to what Mr Badger said on an important point; of *misrepresenting* him and the Whig party; and producing *a false issue* before the people of North Carolina. It repeatedly professes to "quote Mr. Badger's own language," and stops in the middle of a sentence, the part omitted utterly destroying the whole fabric which it attempts to rear on the fragment.

A REMARKABLE ADMISSION.—In the course of one of Mr. McKay's five minutes' speeches, on Thursday last, he thus distinctly admitted that *the Democracy had brought on the war*, and that the Whigs could not be expected to vote for taxes which the Locofocos *lacked the nerve* to lay:—

Mr. McKay said he regretted exceedingly that his friends on this side of the House had not brought themselves up to vote for the proposition (contained in his first substitute) for a tax on tea and coffee. If they had not nerve enough to vote for it, they had no right to expect the other side of the House would. We (said he) are the persons who have brought on this war, and we are properly responsible for all its consequences, [roars of laughter,] and we ought to provide the means for carrying it on. What do you suppose the whole amount of this enormous tax will be, of which gentlemen are so afraid? I have a number of tables before me, which I will publish, that the country may see what this monstrous tax upon tea and coffee amounts to. It amounts to a charge of only thirteen cents upon each individual in the United States.

A HARD QUESTION.—The N. C. Argus, after replying to the Locofoco question, "why don't the Whigs impeach the President if they believe him guilty of unconstitutionally commencing the war?" that it would be useless to impeach him before a Senate a large majority of which has already avowed their approbation of the President's acts, thus retorts upon those who make this hypocritical plea:—

"The Democrats say that those members of Congress who gave the vote aforesaid, as well as all others who charge that this war was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States, are GUILTY OF TREASON. If so, why does the President not have them prosecuted? It is his duty to see that the laws are executed. He has taken a solemn oath to *preserve, protect*, and *defend* the Constitution. Treason is the highest crime, the most enormous offence, that can be committed against the Constitution. Why then, we ask, does not the President see to it that "the traitors" are "vigorously prosecuted?" There is no such impediment in the way of their conviction as that which protects him; and if he does not at once proceed to have them arraigned, he will prove a recreant to the trusts reposed in him, and will deserve to have the ephithet "*perjured*" attached to his name; or the charge of treason against those persons is a foul slander, which no political differences of opinion can justify. We care not which horn of the dilemma is taken."

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road has just received a splendid new Locomotive. It was much wanted.

COL. PAINE.—A letter from a young officer of the Virginia Regiment, published in the Richmond Republican, says,—

"A Court of Inquiry has been called to investigate the unfortunate duel which occurred last May between Lieuts. Munford and Mahan. The Court is in session at Saltillo.

"There has also been ordered a Court Martial to sit at Saltillo on the 14th of January, for the trial of Col. Paine, of the North Carolina Regiment, for the dismissal of Lieuts. Pender and Singeltary, for an alleged participation in what Col. P. termed a mutiny; and also for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the dismissal of a private from the same regiment, and of private Thomas King of Capt. Carrington's company, without trial. It will be recollected that the Lieutenants were restored, by the President, to their offices in the regiment, and the Court Martial is the consequence."

Another letter from the same Regiment says,—

"Our North Carolina neighbors have opened a theatre for their amusement during the long winter evenings. I happened to be present at one of the performances, and would be glad to give you a description of it, if I had time. The theatre is under the management of the Drum Major, who is a real factotum it appears, being play-writer, scenery painter, principal performer, bill printer, and I hardly know what else. Certain it is, he is a very smart fellow."

IOWA.—In condemning, a week or two ago, the conduct of the Whig branch of the Legislature of Iowa, in refusing to go into an election of U. S. Senators when the Locos had a majority on joint ballot, we forgot the fact, that last year, in the same Legislature, the Whigs and Independents had the majority on joint ballot, but the Locofocos had a majority in the Senate, and *that Senate refused then to make the same election of Senators*, after one ballot had been had, which showed that the Whigs would succeed on the next trial. If they had then made the election, as they ought to have done, there would now have been two Whig Senators from Iowa in Congress. We are not surprised, therefore, that the Whigs this year followed *the example* thus set them last year, and formerly set them in Tennessee and Virginia.

The Locofoco papers, which now denounce the Whigs of Iowa, never had a word in condemnation of any of their own party who began this disorganizing practice.

SENATORS NILES AND HUNTER.—We are inclined to believe that the telegraphic reports in the Baltimore and Richmond papers misled us as to the position of these Senators. Later accounts, though still contradictory, indicate, that they spoke against the Ten Regiment bill and the war policy and designs of the Administration, *but promised to vote for the bill*. There is a manifest inconsistency in this, but party drill is strong. Mr. Hunter took the extraordinary and dangerous ground, that though Congress is the *war-making* power, the President is the *war-conducting* power, and hence he thinks himself bound to vote all the men and money the President may call for, though he may condemn the objects to which they are to be applied! This is worse than a Virginia abstraction. It throws open the Treasury, in time of war, to the unlimited control of the Executive!

Mr. Niles gave a less absurd, but yet as we think a mistaken reason for the vote he will give, viz: that he hopes by strengthening our forces the more speedily to procure peace. He said further, that "the Government of Mexico desired peace on terms not unreasonable"—that consequently, "there is no justification in prolonging the war"—and that "hostilities ought to be brought to a close *on the basis of our original claim to the Rio Grande as the boundary*." This is decidedly hostile to the policy of the Administration, and certainly gives quite as much "aid and comfort" to Mexico as has ever yet been given by the Whigs. Mr. Niles is in favor of the withdrawal of our troops to a defensive line, and thinks we can do so honorably; and, still farther, he scouts and repudiates the pet phrase of the day, "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," of the disreputable paternity of which he thinks the President must have been ignorant when he used it!

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express says of Mr. Niles's speech,—

"Mr. Cass made wry faces throughout nearly the whole of it, and seemed a most unhappy mortal until the adjournment. The speech seemed to impart a great deal of satisfaction to Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton, both of whom, with other conservative Senators, congratulated Mr. Niles upon his boldness and ability. The avowal of an intention to vote for the Ten Regiment bill, however, involved Mr. Niles in a most miserable inconsistency, and this became manifest when he said that, with the exception of fifteen thousand troops, our army could safely be disbanded to-morrow,—that war no longer existed with Mexico,—that a peace could be secured at the earliest moment,—that we had indemnity for the past, and were, by possessing, as we did, New Mexico and Upper California, actual debtors to Mexico for territory which we had taken beyond the value of the indemnity we claimed. This speech, it was apparent, gave great offence to the ultra supporters of the administration, from the head (Cass, to the Foot of the party."

MR. CLAY.—An immense crowd, many more than could pack themselves into the room, attended to hear Mr. Clay's great argument before the Supreme Court of the United States on the 12th inst. in the case of Houston and others *vs.* the City Bank of New Orleans. Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Webster were also employed in the same case.

MORE OF THE ROBBER'S DOCTRINE.—Mr. Downs, a Locofoco Senator from Louisiana, is reported as declaring, in his late speech, that "he went on the principle that *when we could not treat, we must take*—that we wanted the territory of Mexico to spread our population, our commerce and our freedom"—and of course, upon his "*principle*," if we cannot get it by treaty, we must take it by force!

The Wilmington Journal says, "Our circulation being much the largest of any paper published in this region of North Carolina," &c. And again, "Our circulation is upwards of 1200 copies."

We cannot tell whether the Journal considers Fayetteville as included in its "this region of North Carolina." But we beg leave to say, that if it does, it has committed a considerable mistake as to its "circulation being much the largest." Its circulation is but a little more than two-thirds of that of the Observer.

There is great force in the remarks of the Journal about advertising. A merchant, or other person having something to sell, advertises it for the purpose of informing as many people as possible of the fact. But he is perfectly indifferent, so that he puts it in a paper, whether the paper circulates 500 or 1700. And he considers it just as cheap at 60 cents in one having 500 subscribers, as at 60 cents in one having 1760. Northern advertisers are generally too shrewd to be indifferent on this point. They now generally inquire the extent of circulation, and advertise and pay accordingly.

Times of holding the Spring Terms of the Superior Court in the Fifth Judicial Circuit. Judge Bailey is to ride the Circuit.

Moore, February 21st; Montgomery, February 28th; Stanly, March 6th; Anson, March 13th; Richmond, March 20th; Robeson, March 27th; Bladen, April 3d; Columbus, April 10th; Brunswick, April 17th; New Hanover, April 24th; Sampson, May 1st; Cumberland, May 8th.

We learn, that on Sunday morning last, the body of Benjamin Liles, Esq., was found on the road between this place and Mr. Samuel Rowell's, in Brunswick county. We also learn that he came to his death by blows inflicted on him at a public gathering on the evening of his supposed death.—*Wilmington Gazette, Friday 18.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 14th, Mr. Johnson, a new Senator from Georgia, in place of Mr. Colquitt, resigned, took his seat.

Mr. Yulee spoke against Mr. Dickinson's resolutions, and in favor of the right of citizens of the United States to carry their slaves to and settle in, any acquired territory, even if it should be the Canadas.

Mr. Breese of Illinois, supported the war and the President, and according to the Baltimore American, "WENT FOR THE CONQUEST OF ALL MEXICO, which he thought would increase our strength and prosperity."

On Tuesday, Mr. Badger moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill to increase the Medical Staff of the Army, which was carried. Mr. Badger then moved to postpone the bill indefinitely—which motion prevailed—and the bill was thus defeated.

Mr. Yulee finished the speech which he commenced yesterday.

Mr. Upham spoke at length against the Ten Regiment bill and the conduct of the Administration in regard to the war.

On Wednesday, the resolutions of thanks to Gens. Scott and Taylor were passed, unanimously, except the vote of Mr. Hale of N. H. (the abolitionist,) who strenuously opposed them, declaring that he could not thank officers for carrying on a war which he believed to be unjust and unconstitutional. Mr. Crittenden and others replied with great severity.

On Thursday, Mr Rusk of Texas spoke at length on the Ten Regiment Bill.

On Friday, Mr. Greeze spoke in opposition to the bill, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. James Thompson offered the following *expunging* resolution, which, however, he had the grace to modify:

Resolved, That the words of the amendment offered and adopted, by the House, to the resolution of thanks to Major General Taylor, on the third day of January, 1848, containing the declaration "that the war (namely, with Mexico,) was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President," is untrue in fact, and calculated to prevent a peace with Mexico on the basis of indemnity, and should be expunged from the journal; and that the Speaker cause the same to be expunged from the journal of the House on the passage of this resolution.

At the suggestion of several members, Mr. Thompson subsequently modified the resolution, so as to insert the word *rescind*, instead of "expunge," and making the phraseology of the resolution in other respects conform to the amendment.

Mr. Thompson moved the previous question.

Mr. Ashmun moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which last motion prevailed—yeas 105, nays 94.

The committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a Territorial Government, in the Indian country west of the Mississippi, to which the Indians have been removed by the government.

Mr. Strohm of Pa. offered a preamble and resolutions, which, after setting forth the relations heretofore and now existing between Mexico and the United States, recommend the withdrawal of our armies from Mexico, and the appointment of commissioners to negotiate a peace. They lie over.

The debate on the Loan Bill was continued by Mr. Duer.

On Tuesday, it was resolved, 109 to 87, to stop the debate on the Loan Bill on to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Messrs. Crozier, Houston, Hudson and Nicol spoke on the Loan Bill.

On Wednesday, the debate on the Loan Bill was, according to resolution, brought to a close by a speech from Mr. Vinton, and the Committee of the Whole commenced voting on amendments proposed.

On Thursday, the whole day was consumed in Committee on propositions to amend the Loan Bill and five minutes' speeches on them. The Baltimore Patriot says,—

For four hours, it was one continuous scene of noise, confusion, laughter, wrangling, and voting by tellers. Under the rules, every member who offered an amendment, was allowed five minutes to explain it in. The scene was highly ludicrous. A member would offer his amendment, make his five minutes' speech with great warmth and rapidity, when, just in the middle of a sentence, down would go the Chairman's hammer! down would sit the member, looking very much confused! and out would come roars of laughter from all sides of the House.

This was the case with Mr. McKay, with Mr. Andrew Stewart, with Mr. Cobb of Alabama, and many others too numerous to mention. All was good nature, however, except a little passage of arms between Messrs. Cobb and Inge, of Alabama, which bore, so far as the latter was concerned, a tinge of acrimony! Mr. Cobb proposed to strike out "coffee" from Mr. McKay's substitute, and gave reasons for thus departing from the doctrines of his party. Mr. Inge, with much warmth, declared that the course of his colleague was contrary to the wishes of the people of Alabama. He was called to order.

The substitute of Mr. McKay, making the bill a compound affair, including authority to effect the loan in full, or issue Treasury Notes for a part of the amount, and taxing tea and coffee, was rejected.

Mr. McKay then struck out the tax on tea and coffee in his substitute, and offered it thus amended. The question was then taken by tellers, and was decided in the negative—yeas 104, nays 105. A close vote!

With some slight amendments, the committee adopted the bill, and rose and reported the same to the House.

Mr. Vinton now called for the previous question, which call had a second, by tellers, yeas 106, nays 104.

The several amendments reported by the committee were adopted, and then the bill was put on its passage, and was carried—yeas 192, nays 14.

And then the House adjourned.

On Friday, nothing of importance.

We are glad to see that the Hon. Mr. Barringer has recovered from his indisposition, and taken his seat in the House.

Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.—The Locofocos are very loth to believe that there is a good understanding and the most cordial relations existing between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay. The recent declaration to this effect, made by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, having been denied, that writer thus clinches the nail:

"A few words will furnish my answer. So far as Mr. Clay is referred to in my original statement, I derived the authority from his own lips. So far as Gen. Taylor is referred to, I derived the authority from HIS OWN HAND AND SEAL.

"I repeat, that I may not be misunderstood, that Gen. Taylor has written, saying that in the event of Mr. Clay, or any other Whig, being selected as the candidate of the party, he would not permit his name to enter the canvass."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1848.

Upon what I deem reliable authority, I learn that the sentence of the Court againt Lieut. Col. Fremont, was more severe than has been reported in the newspapers: that he was sentenced to be cashiered, though recommended to the clemency of the Executive.

But for the weakness of General Kearny, in tacitly acknowledging, for a season, the authority of Commodore Stockton in California,—which furnished an excuse, to a certain extent, for the conduct of the accused,—the Court, as I am informed, would have made the sentence death, by shooting.

The army laws and rules are very rigid—very severe. It may be necessary that they should be so. It is to be regretted that an officer so gallant, so enterprising, and so honorable and upright, as Lieut. Colonel Fremont, should be subjected to such a sentence, or any sentence, by his peers in Court Martial assembled, for doing what he honestly believed to be his duty, under the conflicting and contradictory orders of the Executive to Gen. Kearny and Commodore Stockton! Upon the head of the Executive, in this business, be all the blame, all the responsibility. Let the President, as he no doubt will do, or has done, atone, as much as is in his power, for what he has done to the injury of a gallant and meritorious officer, by pretermitting the sentence! But this can never undo the injury done to Lieut. Colonel Fremont, or atone for the consummate lack of forecast on the part of the Executive, in not perceiving and providing against the contingency, which he ought to have known would happen in California, in consequence of the contradictory and conflicting orders sent out there, making both Gen Kearny and Commodore Stockton Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the same time!

The Whig members of Congress are, I think, growing more and more harmonious on the subject of the Presidential election. It is now very generally understood, that General Taylor and Mr. Clay will, under no circumstances, run against each other. This is a good omen—good for the Whigs, but not for the Locofocos!

WAR AGAINST THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS.—The National Intelligencer, in an article of great point on the efforts of the Official paper and its followers to clamor down the Freedom of Speech and of the Press by charges of "Moral treason" against all who dare to question the infallibility of the President, says,—

"When the Representatives of the People object to these projects of undisguised Executive ambition, they and those presses which sustain them are met by the most insolent revilings from the organ of this Executive, the mouth-piece of the Administration. Not content with this outpouring of the vials of Presidential wrath upon those who have declared (and proved by evidence not less strong than holy writ) the falseness of the pretexts on which this war was begun, and the unholiness of the purposes for which it is sought still further to drag our fellow-citizens from home to perish by disease and death in foreign lands, a new means of overawing the freedom of Debate in the Capitol as well as the freedom of the Press is resorted to.

"The result which we have all along apprehended and predicted has indeed already come to pass in part; and those who have been called into the field for the purpose of ruthless invasion of a neighboring Republic are already showing the disposition to turn their pens and tongues—not *yet* the sword and the bayonet—against the liberties of their own countrymen, amongst which none is held more sacred by the Constitution, as well as by all true-hearted and honest Americans, than the Freedom of the Press. Hardly a day passes in which the denunciation of the freedom of speech and of the press by some Military man or other is not paraded in the columns of the government paper, to prove that passive obedience, and submission to all the disaster and disgrace which bad government can bring upon our country, is the duty of its yet not entirely debauched and corrupted people. If things go on at their present rate, we may be thankful that Civil Courts being yet permitted to perform their functions, and Judges themselves yet unimprisoned, the Press at home cannot be entirely subjected to Martial Law."

Council of State.—We learn, that in consequence of the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the lamented death of Judge DANIEL, the Governor has postponed the meeting appointed for the Council of State, on the 2d of March, until the 20th day of May next, so that one meeting may suffice for all business which may then require their action.—*Raleigh Register.*

Hon. Richard Hines.—We publish a Communication to-day, in favor of this gentleman for Governor; but we are authorized to state, he having returned home, since that article was in type, that, owing to the present state of his health, he does not desire his name to be considered by the Convention, in connection with that Office.—*Ib.*

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions in the following Causes, have been delivered by this Tribunal, since our last notice:

By Ruffin, C. J., in Smith *v.* Smith and others, in Equity from Rockingham, directing a reference. Also, in Ashe *v.* Hall, in Equity from New Hanover, declaring the order appealed from erroneous, and that the injunction ought to be dissolved.—Also, in Newsom *v.* Newsom, in Equity from Wayne, directing a reference. Also, in Ellington and Wife *v.* Currie, in Equity from Rockingham, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Nash, J., in James *v.* Mathews, in Equity from Stokes, directing the bill to be dismissed with costs. Also, in Carr *v.* Holliday, in Equity from Greene, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in James *v.* Lash, in Equity from Stokes, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Jones *v.* Lewis, from Franklin, affirming the judgment below.—*Ral. Register.*

SUPREME COURT.

FEBRUARY 12, 1848.

Court met pursuant to adjournment—
Present: the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, C. J.,
Hon. Frederick Nash, J.

On the opening of the Court, the Hon. James Iredell presented the following Proceedings of the Bar, and requested their Honors to order them to be entered on the minutes:

At a meeting of the Bar of the Supreme Court, held in the Court Room on Friday, 11th February, 1848, in consequence of the death of Judge JOSEPH J. DANIEL:

On motion, Hon. John H. Bryan was appointed Chairman, and Perrin Busbee Secretary.

Hon. James Iredell moved that a Committee of six be appointed to report Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting.

The Chairman thereupon appointed the following gentlemen, viz: James Iredell, Charles Manly, H. W. Husted, George W. Mordecai, George W. Haywood, and Henry W. Miller.

Mr. Iredell subsequently reported in behalf of the Committee, the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Members of the Bar of the Supreme Court, now in attendance, have learned with deep grief, the great loss which this Court and the Country have sustained in the death of the Hon. JOSEPH J. DANIEL.

A Judge so learned in the Law, so patient in his investigations, so pure in his purposes, so gentle in temper, and so generous in his acts, could not be called from his labors, without causing the most sincere sorrow in the hearts of those who have so long honored and loved him.

Such sorrow we now feel, and but feebly express in the following Resolutions:

1. That in the death of the late Judge DANIEL, the Supreme Court of North Carolina has lost a learned and able Jurist, and the State an eminently good and useful citizen.

2. That in token of our respect for his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

3. That these proceedings be presented to the Court, at their first meeting, with a request that they be entered on the minutes.

4. That the Chief Justice be requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our sympathy with them under their sad bereavement.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Chairman.
PERRIN BUSBEE, Sec'y.

To which Chief Justice Ruffin, on behalf of the Court, replied as follows:

The surviving Members of the Court, receive with deep sensibility, the Proceedings of the Bar in commemoration of our late and lamented Brother. They but express our own emotions upon that melancholy event, and are no more than a just tribute to the unsullied purity of his personal character, his learning, and long and useful official labors.

He served his country, as a Judge, through the period of, very nearly, thirty-two years; and he served acceptably, ably, and faithfully.

He had a love of learning, an inquiring mind, and a memory uncommonly tenacious; and he acquired and retained a stock of varied and extensive knowledge, and, especially, became well versed in the History and Principles of the Law. He was without arrogance or ostentation, even of his learning: had the most unaffected and charming simplicity and mildness of manners, and no other purpose in office, than to "execute justice and maintain truth;" and, therefore, he was patient in hearing argument, laborious and calm in investigation, candid and instructive in consultation, and impartial and firm in decision.

With these properties and his long experience, it is no wonder that he should have proved so eminent on the Bench, as to endear himself to his Associates, gain the high respect and regards of the Profession, and the confidence of the Country. He did so to such a degree, that few men, if any, were in life more honored among us, or in death, we think, will be more deplored.

Fully sharing in these sentiments and feelings, the Court readily joins in the expression of them, and yields to the wish of the Bar, that these proceedings should be entered on the minutes, and also communicated to the bereaved children of our late venerated Friend and Brother.

Mr. Mordecai, on behalf of the Bar, requested that the response of the Chief Justice to their proceedings, might also be spread upon the minutes of the Court:—and it is ordered accordingly.

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, February 11.

The Washington Union says "the decree has gone forth and there is to be another money panic;" and it pretends to believe that the panic *is to be* got up for the purpose of opposing the war and the Administration. Now, how much of a panic there is to be, or how much business derangement and pecuniary suffering may be in store for the country the ensuing year, I apprehend the wisest financier cannot predict with any certainty, because there is no means of knowing very definitely *how much* the country can stand up under. She can undoubtedly endure a great deal. The distinguished Senator from Michigan thought she might swallow the whole of Mexico and not be killed by it; and perhaps the Administration editor thinks she might pay out a hundred millions a year for an indefinite period to conquer a peace with Mexico, and not feel it. And if, under the operation, the whole country should become convulsed and cry out with agony, no doubt the government editor would say it was all a "Federal lie," got up to oppose the war. But one fact is worth two arguments or half a dozen unsupported assertions. For example:

On Wednesday last there was sold under the hammer in this city the largest amount of calico prints ever sold in one day in this country. They were the stock of one of the oldest print establishments in the country, situated at Fall River, conducted by an old firm of high standing and credit. The firm failed two or three weeks ago, and their immense stock is turned over to the auctioneers and sold at twenty per cent. below recent prices. The government paper will perhaps set this transaction down as a humbug got up to produce a panic and stop the war.

Again, there is just reported a heavy failure in Worcester, Massachusetts, of a firm in the *iron trade*. And a Boston paper says that this failure was precipitated by a heavy failure in Boston, which left liabilities on the Worcester house. Humbug, says the government editor, nothing but opposition to the Administration.

Again, the Newburyport Herald says: "The directors of the Stark Mills, on taking account of stock on the 1st of January, found that they had lost during the last six months upwards of *fifty thousand dollars*, or more than one-24th part of their capital, which is $1,200,000." Another Federal blow at the Administration, says Mr. Ritchie; these fellows are determined to get up a panic.

Again, the Amoskeag Company at Manchester, with a capital of two millions and a half of dollars, is unable to make any dividend for the last six months. Rank opposition to the war, says Mr. Ritchie.

Again, some of the factories in Rhode Island have notified their help that they are obliged to reduce their wages ten per cent. A vile plot, says Mr. Ritchie, to turn their people against the Administration.

Again, the Providence papers say, "the mills in Fall River are all stopped." It is only because they want to stop the war, says Mr. Ritchie.

Again, a Pennsylvania paper says the iron business in that State is going to ruin, and of course nearly half the people of the State must be ruined with it. Nothing but rank treason against Mr. Walker's tariff and Mr. Polk's war, says the venerable bellows-blower of the government organ.

NEW YORK, FEB. 12.

Please inform the editor of the gov't paper that the treasonable opposition to the administration and the war is still going on here with some spirit.—The day before yesterday a French importing and shipping house [the great wine house of Murdock, Leavitt & Co.,] failed for a large amount, estimated by some at half a million of dollars. It was an old house of some 20 years standing, and hitherto supposed to be strong. Yesterday there were two or three other failures, but of less amount. Whether those who are opposed to the war will be able to get up any thing of a respectable money panic remains to be seen; but Mr Ritchie will perceive that great sacrifices are daily made, and a panic, after all, may be the result.

Inquest.—On Friday morning last, a Coroner's Jury was summoned to examine into the sudden death of Henry, a slave, the property of Mr. John Dawson, of this place. The Jury were engaged the whole of Friday and a portion of Saturday, in examining testimony as to the mode and manner by which the deceased came to his death, when, at the close of their labors, they returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death from blows inflicted by Richard A. Risley and Isaac Northrop."—*Wilmington Journal.*

We understand that Risley has been committed, and Northrop bailed.

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on the 18th inst., by the Rev'd Mr. Nash, Mr. THOMAS BENBOW, of Guilford county, to Miss KITTY L. daughter of Mr. Tristram Bethea, of Robeson.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16.—Steamer Rowan, with boat Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for E Fuller, F T Ward, H L Myrover & Co, R A King, B Rose & Son, J Utley, Murchison, Reid & Co, J P Covington, S J Hinsdale, L McKellar, W Draughon, J & T Waddill, S Boon, F D Breece, W Prior, E J Bernard, Rev A Baker, Dr. Strudwick, E Turlington, C Latterloh, J G King, Julia Moore, J D Williams, M McGary, R Baldwin, James Kyle, B E Hudson, W Hancock, L Royals, W Strickland, H Erambert, J N Crosby, D McDaniel, Mr Sacket.

Feb. 18.—Steamer Evergreen, with boat B. Rush in tow, with goods for John Brown, S J Hinsdale, G McNeill, C T Haigh & Son, F D Breece, Cook & Powell, Hall, Sackett & Co, C P Kingsbury, S Boon, Campbell & McMillan, J & T Waddill, H Branson, B Rose & Son, W Prior, Ray & Pearce, Geo McNeill, J Huske & Son, J Kyle, A A McKethan, E J Hale, J M Rose, W McIntyre, Rockfish Co, E Glover, D Johnson, R Baldwin, Dr B Robinson, J M Beasley, A Jessup, P Montague, Hall & Hall, J H Hall of this place; G A C Pope & Co, A Mickle & Co, S T Piohl, Rev W Walsh, J C Blocker, J R Whitaker, T F & J Prather, J P Covington, G & W Murphy, Jenkins & Roberts, G H Lindsay, D Freeman & Son, Cane Creek Co, Holt & Caragan, W M Green, Peter Evans, Murchison, Reid & Co, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb. 22.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7½ a 8½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	25 a 28
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6½ a 8	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 16 "

REMARKS.—No change in Cotton; principal sales at 7½ to 7¾. Bacon lower; sales at 7 to 7½ for new. No change in other Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

No change in Bacon, fair stock at 7½ to 8; Western 6 to 7. Corn 60 to 70. Fayetteville Flour firm at 5 50 to 6. Turpentine has risen: 2 35 to 2 40 for Soft, and 1 40 to 1 50 for Hard. Tar 1 30. Sack Salt 1 20 to 1 50. Shingles 1 25 to 1 50. Little doing in Lumber, and no change in prices. Mill Timber 4 to 7, according to quality. New crop N. O. Molasses 28.

At Cheraw, Cotton dull at 7¼ to 7½. Bacon 9½ to 10. Corn 50. Flour 4 50 to 4 75.

Cotton at Augusta, 5 to 7 5-16. At Camden 5½ to 7½. At Macon 6 to 6¾. At Columbia 5 to 7½.

At New York, Cotton advanced slightly, but again fell to former prices, and dull. Breadstuffs are dull and declining. Corn 58 to 61. Flour 5 12 to 6.

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21. 3-tt

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

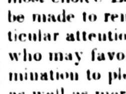
The Minutes of the Cape Fear Association are printed, and ready for delivery.
Feb'y 19.

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 21. 3-tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.
THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:
Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nut-crackers, cork screws, dog collars and cails, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tamborines, harmonicans, picolo flutes, cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassada, bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.
—ALSO—
Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar; young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohee, and Ninyong Teas; Scotch and maccoboy snuff; CANDIES; an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage-makers use.
W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 19, 1848. 3-tf

NEW BOOKS.
NOW AND THEN, the new popular novel by the author of Ten Thousand a Year, 50 or 70 cents. Last of the Fairies, a Christmas Tale, by James, 15. Making Haste to be Rich, by Arthur, 40. Bryan O'Lin, 50. Sword's Almanac, 25. American Almanac, 1 00. Harris's Great Commission, 1 00. Traveller's Guide, Pocket Map of the U. S., 1 00. Water Cure in America, 90. Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.
A new assortment of Diamond pointed Gold Pens, in Silver Cases. Just received by
Feb'y 19. E. J. HALE.

JUST RECEIVED,
10 HDS. bright new crop retailing Molasses,
20 bbls. do do do New Orleans do,
25 bags first quality Rio Coffee,
25 do second do do,
30 do Laguira and Java do,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels do do,
1000 do heavy Alum ditto.
—ALSO—
1000 lbs. new live geese Feathers, assorted bags, 10 to 70 lbs.,
50 bushels yellow country planting Potatoes,
1 heavy 4 horse Road Wagon, new and complete.
J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay St., above the Post Office
Feb'y 22, 1848. 3-3w

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his Bar Room with the most choice Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.
THOS. H. MASSEY.
February 19, 1848. 3-tf

New York Advertisement.
1848.
SPRING GOODS.
Burt Brothers,
HAVE REMOVED from their former Stand in Pearl street to
No. 58 Broad st., New York.
And are now prepared to exhibit a large assortment of "New England," "Jersey," "New York City made," and French
BOOTS & SHOES
Of our own, and other celebrated manufacturers, comprising all kinds of coarse work, and fine city made styles of Goods. Among the Ladies' Shoes, may be found
A LA MODE—JENNY LIND,
Manhattan, Polka, Knickerbockers, Buskins and Ties. These are all new styles, and an excellent variety of colors. We are also manufacturing the various styles of the
CONGRESS GAITERS,
Which are so much admired, and are so convenient. We have all of the different kinds of Ladies' Cloth Shoes, suited to the Spring Sales.
We have just received
380 cases men's calf and sewed Boots,
500 " " kip and thick ditto,
100 " " fine imitation stitch Boots,
120 " " thick and kip Brogans,
38 " Boys' and Youths' Brogans,
25 " Women's Slippers,
40 " " Peg Boots and Buskins,
12 " " Common Gaiters.
A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, to which we respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants.
Feb. 11, 1848. 3-4w

COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Robeson county on the 3d inst., a negro man who says his name is JOHN ALSTON, and that he belongs to Joseph Moore, who resides about 5 miles above Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover, N. C.;—that Moore purchased him from Andrew Mott, and that Mott obtained him from William Carrington, of Greenville District, South Carolina. John Alston is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and says he is 46 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
RICH'D B. GREGORY, Sh'ff.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS, under seal, for building a new JAIL for the District of Marion, will be received by the subscriber until the first Monday in April next, at which time the contract will be let out to the lowest bidder.
Address C. D. Evans, Marion C. H., S. C., from whom also, on application, a plan and specifications of the Building can be obtained.
By order of the Board.
C. D. EVANS,
Sec'y Board Com. Public Buildings,
Marion District.
Feb. 14, 1848. 3-t1A

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having, at their late Stated Sessions, adopted the Cumberland Academy as their Presbyterial School, and having unanimously elected the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., as Principal of the same, the Board of Trustees of said Academy, as appointed by Presbytery, would announce to the public, that they have heard the report of the Committee appointed to correspond with Dr. Colton in reference to his election to the Principal charge of the aforesaid Academy, and that he will be expected to be in this country, ready to take charge of the same, about the first of March next. But the Cumberland Academy will be open for the reception of Pupils on the 12th day of January 1848, under the instruction and government of an experienced and highly competent Assistant Teacher, Col Alexander D. McLean, who will occupy in principal charge until the Principal himself arrives, and then will take the chair of Assistant Teacher. The Board would farther say, that this Academy, now the School of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, and under their immediate control and patronage, is situated twenty-five miles North from Fayetteville, within a few miles of the stage road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, on a pleasant, retired, and decidedly healthy location, accessible from any direction, and, in short, just such a place as the Board feel fully prepared to recommend to parents and guardians as a safe retreat for their sons and wards, from all the ordinary sources of temptation to vice to which inexperienced youth, away from parental care, are sometimes exposed. The Board expect, in pursuance of the order and will of Presbytery, to present for the patronage of the public a School second to none in its class in the State, and yet on terms as cheap as will be consistent with safe continuation of the enterprise itself.

Tuition Fees will be $4, $6, and $8 a Quarter, according to the advancement or branches pursued by the Pupil. Good Board can be obtained for $6 per month, including washing—the rooms are furnished by the Board for the use of Students. Board at the above rates can be obtained either in the Steward's Hall or in private families, as parents may prefer.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Board feel satisfied that the Cumberland Academy, under the instruction and government of the distinguished and experienced Principal and Assistant Teachers, will be in every sense such an Institution as will be at the same time worthy of the Presbytery of Fayetteville and adequate to the wants of the community generally.

By order of the Board.

A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.

January 1, 1848. 96tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by H. LEETE.

Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 84-tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 84tf

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

August 30, 1847. 78tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., Dec. 7, 1847. 99tf

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacynths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted.
1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do, Furniture Prints, fancy do, Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres, Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen, Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do, Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks, Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash, Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking, Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia, Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls, 8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do, Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts, Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do*, Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread, Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do, Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

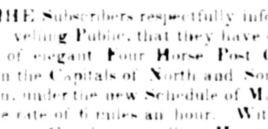
Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.



Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Traveling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

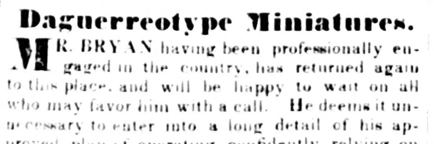
☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment,

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63-tf



Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1848; The Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 17.

NOTICE.

In Store and for sale, rec'd by last arrivals,

CASTOR and Sweet Oil, in assorted bottles; Essences, ass't; Bateman's Drops, Paregoric, Laudanum, &c., by the dozen; Epsom Salts; Camphor; Inks, ass't; Soaps, ass't; Borax, Logwood, Glue, and many other articles in that line. Also, a large assortment of Hollow-ware, consisting of Bake and Biscuit Ovens, Pots, Skillets, covered and uncovered Spiders, revolving Waffles, bronze Fire Dogs, Wagon Boxes, all sizes. The subscriber also keeps a general assortment of heavy Shoes, for the country trade.

☞ Fine chewing Tobacco and excellent Cigars.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Jan. 17, 1848. 98-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

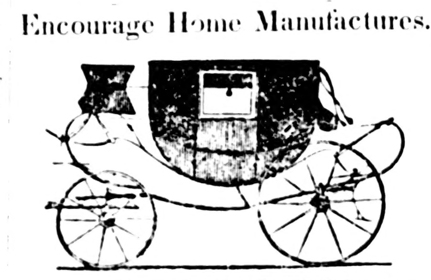
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

FALL, 1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Tinbet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-swiss and Gros-de Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1847.

Sarah Ledbetter, *vs.* William Prevat, Martha Stallions, Jefferson Burr and Mary his wife, Anderson Vaughan, Absilla Vaughan, and Hannah Burr.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Prevat, Martha Stallions, Jefferson Burr and Mary his wife, Anderson Vaughan, and Hannah Burr, are not inhabitants of this State:—It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity for the county of Anson, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

(Pr. adv. $3 25.) 100-6w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Drama at Pokerville, by Everpoint, (J. M. Feild,) price 50 cts; the Fortunes of Torlogh O'Brien, 25; Festus, a Poem by Philip James Bailey; Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1, 1848.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

Wanted—10,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.

November 22, 1847. 90-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 25th of November last, a large Silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises, occasioned by a fall, and was repaired by Franklin Turner, of Cheraw, S. C. A steel Chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, and when taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Liles's Store, Cedar Hill, or Wadesborough.

YOUNG ALLEN.

Anson county, Dec. 21, 1847. 95-3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lambs-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf



No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash*," keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS. Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will be promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

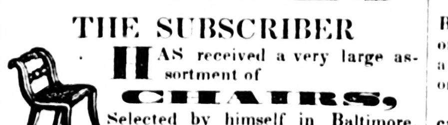
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

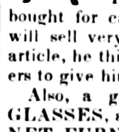
JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of



CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner, a tone and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensible requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 100-Y

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of March next, it being over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

ALEX. McLAUCHLIN.

Jan. 24, 1848. 99-tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at December Term, 1847, the Subscriber, as Administrator upon the Estate of Arch'd Black, dec'd, will expose to sale at the Court House door in the county of Cumberland, on the first Monday of March next,

720 Acres of LAND,

Lying upon Galberry, in the county of Cumberland, and adjoining the McArthur and McNeill estates.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

DUNCAN CURRIE, Adm'r.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-6w

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of New Books just received, among which are, the 52d vol. English Common Law Reports; 30th vol. English Chancery Reports; Smith on Contracts; Saunders on Pleading and Evidence; Lube's Equity; and other Law Books.

Wood's Practice of Medicine; Dunglisson's Dictionary and Physiology.

Alamance, the N. C. Novel; Arthur's Rising in the World; Campaign Sketches of the War in Mexico; Hooker's Maxims; Coe's Drawing Cards, &c. &c.

Jan'y 3. E. J. HALE.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

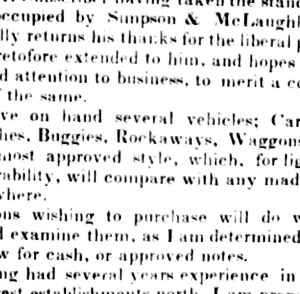
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER



ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pil Hydr; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seiditz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Landanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext Colocynth Comp; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

NOTICE.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a School, to commence about the middle of March, in this county. The School is worth three hundred dollars a year—Board found. The applicant must produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications and aptness to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, and of his good moral character. We desire to secure the services of one who will continue, if the parties are all satisfied. Apply to Farq'd Smith & Brother, Fayetteville, P. O.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 99tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

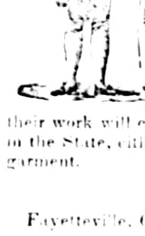
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 99-1yp

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.



THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 84-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-2m

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76t

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

HENRIETTA

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Ware-houses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and halt the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 99tf

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 5, 1847. 80

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do.,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

BOOK STORE

AND

BOOK BINDERY.

LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, known as Kyle's corner, next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Gregg & Emerson's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. do; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bandbox with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Edwards, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books: The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind*; a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months, assistance) of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon*.

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State